EXPIRATION OF LEASE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

No. 55,835—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912 28th Dec. 1913	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
18th "	SALSETTE	6040	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8000		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6040	MOOLTAN	11000
8th "	CHINA	9000		
15th "	SALSETTE	6040	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOREA	11000		
8th "	PERSIA	8000		
15th "	SALSETTE	6040	MARMORA	10500
19th "	ARCADIA	7000		
22nd "	MANTUA	11000		
29th "	SALSETTE	6040	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000		
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000		
19th "	MALOJA	12500		
26th "	SALSETTE	6040	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6040	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.
ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Brugeon	3995	A. de Petris	16th Jan. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cheresich	1st Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Feb. "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cheresich	1st April "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cheresich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Danneeker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	r. A. Lava	28th Mar.
Austria	7563	G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. " 903 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back.. " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. " 633 to 723†
* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 966*
* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,
PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lava	7th Jan. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 26th Dec.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga	2135	Friday 27th Dec.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 30th Dec.	11 a.m.	* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana" 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 2nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Saturday, 29th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Masagon" 4997 tons on or about 28th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Pier, Bombay.
Nicol Road, near
25th December, 1912.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5416	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 "
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	5900	.....	5 April
City of Lucknow	5842	9 April	.....
*City of Lincoln	6375	16 April	14 "
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 "
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5416	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	6551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	891	429	649
London via Mares lles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. E.I. Gates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913
Sardegna	5455	A. Mazio	15th Feb. 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Magaszini	15th Mar. 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from, Rs. 453 to 555	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 925	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 740 to Rs. 890 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	4053	G. Baleito	8th Jan. 1913
Japri	4193	A. de Amezaga	8th Feb. 1913
Ischia	4053	G. Baleito	16th Mar. 1913,

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
'Armand Behic"	6336	Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Varera	6142	Tivollo	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6335	Costa	9th April 1913.
Oceanien	6143	Magos	7th May 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	891	743	405
To London (single)	660	528	270
Do. (return)	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.
One sailing every four weeks.
For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay. Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	6th Jan. 1913.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	14th Jan. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6363	J. Coverley 23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson 9th March "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird 23rd "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R 10th April "
Scindia	5103	Wm. Kelso 22nd " "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell 5th May "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley 13th " "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 597	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 821	1,339
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" " 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" " 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" " 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort,

SWEETNESS AND POWER

are blended in the happiest manner in the BLUTHNER PIANOS which are known all over the world as the "Sweetest toned pianos in the world." There is no piano better than the BLUTHNER, and to say there is, is an empty boast. To surpass BLUTHNER for purity of tone and durability is impossible.

The use of a BLUTHNER piano will help you to better thoughts on music. BLUTHNER pianos will help you to attainments uplifting, educative and artistic. They will help you to see further over the heads of the million musicians as truly as he who ascends a mountain peak to gain a wider view of nature's beauty.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA. { SOLE AGENTS FOR } JULIUS BLUTHNER, LEIPZIG and LONDON.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS **Rs. 6** PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS **Rs. 5-4** PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

PREVENT ILLNESS

BY TAKING

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobieitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
" " "	18 to 25 lbs.	" 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		" 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...		... " 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.
FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

A PLAIN FACT.

You will admit that there are plenty of humbugs in Society, and in every walk of life. But that does not prove that there are not plenty of good true people, just the same with

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORODYNE.
A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.
An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.
An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders hem perrly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.
An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.
(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.
(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.
A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.
A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.
A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.
An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.

(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)
Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all yong monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED to NAVSARI BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1912.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on at Forbes Building Home Street, Bombay, by Messrs. NASSERWANJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, and GEORGE ASHBY, under the style of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from the 31st day of December, 1912, so far as regards the said GEORGE ASHBY, who retires from the said Firm on the date aforesaid. The said Nasserwanjee Nowrosjee Wadia and Rustomjee Nowrosjee Wadia WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY on the business under the present name and style of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS.

Dated this 26th day of December, 1912.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY the 25th day February, 1913, for the SUPPLY and erection of:—Two 10 B.H.P. ELECTRIC MOTORS and TURBINE PUMPS.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Department.
Bombay, 21st December, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE B. B. & C. I. Railway give Notice that the P. & O. Boat Express booked to leave Colaba, at 12 Noon, WILL NOT RUN on FRIDAY NEXT, 27th Instant.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of four hundred tons of BURMAH TEAK SQUARES, and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 12 noon, on the 18th January, 1913. Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, on payment of One Rupee.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE.

[PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 249 of 1911.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

GORDHANDAS GOKULDAS TEJRAL ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1911, the following immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January, 1913, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the 1st plaintiff and the defendant abovenamed in all those five pieces or parcels of land or ground formed into one plot of land and made in one garden together with all houses, cowalls, buildings, outhouses, stables and other erections standing thereon, and all trees, plants, shrubs and other crops growing thereon, a tank, lying and being at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2609 3-4 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a passage half of which belongs to the premises under description, on the West by a passage whole of which belongs to the premises under description and beyond that the land belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Co., on the North by the property of Nagardas Vatchraj, and on the South by the property of Meghji Hari, and Regis ered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 336,234 423. 215, 145, 158, 173, 351, New Nos. 4112, 3901, 4106,

A1	4		1K 2G 1L
12946,	and New Survey Nos.		
12945,	1329,		839
I N and 2,	5 A	5 C	4 2
839	847	847	847 847

and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under F Ward Nos. 7518 (.) and 7499 (3), and Street Nos. 1110 A and 1066 B.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Bhalshanker, Kanga and Girdhar al Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P. M.
Doors open one hour earlier.

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TENTED SHOWS.
Initial Appearance of
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ROYAL RUSSIAN
CIRCUS
Introducing more European and Cosmopolitan Artistes.
MORE EDUCATED PERFORMING HORSES,
MORE COMICAL CLOWNS,
AND MORE
FEATS AND FEATURES
than any
TWO TENTED SHOWS TWO
In All India.
Same Popular Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Great Gallery for Natives, Annas 8.
FREE ADMISSION TO MAIDANIA FREE.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26th.
BOXING NIGHT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE,
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., & F.R.S.,
AND LADY CLARKE.
HENRY DALLAS
PRESENTS THE
RUSSIAN IMPERIAL TRIO.
BOX PLAN
NOW OPEN
at S. ROSE & CO., for
THE WORLD FAMOUS
RUSSIAN INSTRUMENTALISTS
LEO JAN and MISCHEL.
CHERNIAVSKY
Piano, Violin and 'Cello
TWO CONCERTS ONLY.
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Says Prof. Auer. of St. Petersburg Conservatoire, LEO JAN and MISCHEL Cherniavsky are the
GREATEST LIVING TRIO,
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RESERVED SEATS Rs. 5, Rs. 3,
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BY
BOMBAY AMATEURS
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
JANUARY 10TH, 11TH, 13TH and 14TH.
POPULAR PRICES—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan now open at S. ROSE and Co.

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:o:
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
including CHRISTMAS and
NEW YEAR EVE.
Special Engagements of the Bands of the
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS
AND THE
95th RUSSEL'S INFANTRY,
Two of the Best Military Bands in India.
Continuous Band from
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THE
GARDEN RESTAURANT
Under four European Superintendents.
Christmas and New Year Eve.
SPECIAL 8 COURSE DINNER
7 to 10 P. M.,
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Hot and Cold Suppers
from 10 to 11-30 P.M., at popular prices.
Kitchen under European Chief Specially Engaged.
RESERVE TABLES EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.
CLOAK ROOM PROVIDED.
SKATING RINK
AND
TRACK
Open daily Morning and Evening,
Wednesday and Thursday,
25th, and 26th Dec.
Bank Holidays, Special Morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 A. M., in lieu of Practice Sessions Band in attendance.
On THURSDAY, 26th December, at the Morning Session,
Coffee and light refreshments will be provided free of charge for the convenience of Patrons.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS TO THE SIDE SHOWS FOR CHRISTMAS.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT !!
TO-NIGHT !!!

The Event of the X'mas Season
THE
EXCELSIOR
Management
Presents
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON,
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON,
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON,
AND
MR. JAMES McGRATH,
MR. JAMES McGRATH,
MR. JAMES McGRATH,
IN
MUSICAL COMEDY.
WALTZ SCENAS.
DUETS AND DANCES.
LIGHT OPERA.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Show commences at 10 p. m. sharp.
Seats can be booked at the Theatre.

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X'MAS DAY
PRIZE SHOW.
at 6-30 to 8,
when three gold and silver watches will be given away.
AT 10 P. M.,
THE SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS.
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON,
AND
MR. JAMES McGRATH.
ENTR'ACTE FILMS.
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OT THE CHEAPEST Old
PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
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AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

TH
WHEEL O' FORTUNE.
NEW STORY
BY
LOUIS TRACY.
The "Bombay Gazette" has secured the serial rights of the new story by the well-known Anglo-Indian author, Mr. LOUIS TRACY. The first instalment will be published on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4TH.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICA-INDIA'S XMAS PROGRAMME.
A BRILLIANT BUDGET.
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S THRILLING DRAMA,
ARABIAN TREACHERY,
A Sensational Story full of Startling Incidents showing
A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM WILD LIONS.
The lions in this picture are real, wild, untamed beasts shown in their native state.
PRIZE SHOW
ON SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.—3 prizes to be given.
2 SHOWS NIGHTLY.—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
AMERICA-INDIA,
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, Londons.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

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HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE :	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up.....	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.....	,, ,, 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE : 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange issues Letters of Credit ; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.
H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS :—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.
Loans granted on approved Securities.
Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.
AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.
HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London) Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-8-0.
HEAD OFFICE :
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkar, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed upon daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....$ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 235,000
HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 22,0),000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application to
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000
HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nowara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	Entebbe.
Futtehgarh,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed as 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
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varieties from Anna 1 to Rs. 5 each.
J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
Dealers in Stationery, Drawing and Surveying Instruments, etc.
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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH
is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.
Atank Nigrah Pills.
The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."
PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.
Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	5 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
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Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Goorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

WANTED.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WANTED.—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT, and Charge and ASSISTANT NURSES. Terms on application with copies of testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS at once, if you seek a real cure for ASTHMA. Hard breathing, causing suffocation, perspirations with dry cough, sometimes with phlegm sitting up sleepless nights with troubles and gasping for fear of choking up breathe, all these fatal symptoms removed with 3 dozes. Perfect cure in a short time. Bottle Rs. 5. We guarantee to cure Diabetes of any standing period. Bottle Rs. 3. Feasting and over fascination in night keeping causes weary and sloth, sleeplessness, constipation, loss of energy and spirit. "Regimes" gives tone and vitality. Bottle Re. 1. Apply to RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS, Ranaghat.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED SHORT HAND LADY TYPIST to join by the 1st of January next. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—FULL SIZED BILLIARD TABLE in thorough repair by John Roberts with accessories. Apply to—
O. C., Bombay Section, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Old Gun-Carriage Factory, Colaba.

FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loading, index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.
Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

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TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to
Dr. BATLIWALLA,
Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 466 care of this Paper.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
PAID UP .....£ 400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.
Capital (Fully Paid) ... ... Rbls. 85,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels ..... = 3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund ..... = 19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
£6,200,000
HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock.
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.
H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, WITH INCOMPLETE BUILDING, at 2nd Carpenter Street, near Nall Bazar.

Under instruction from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Moreshwar Harishand, his minor son and his sister-in-law Apurnabai, widow of Pandurang Hurichand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of January, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises, by virtue of the mortgagee's composite capacity of original mortgagee under the deed of mortgage, dated 29th the September, 1908, and as purchaser in possession under an agreement of sale by the said mortgagor to himself dated the 7th October, 1910.

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of quitand ground rent land, situate at 2nd Carpenter Street, on the Sub-Registry of Bombay, admeasuring 184 square yards, and bearing Collector's old No. 1734, New No. 8866, Old Survey No. 515 New Survey No. 5258, together with unfinished building, sstanding thereon and assessed under Ward "C" No. 6,600, Street Nos. in the Collector's Books 29-31, now Standing in the name of Harichand Ramjee, and in the Municipal records name of Ramji Pandurang, and bounded on the east by the property of Mardan Morobs and another, on the south by the property of Rewaldal, widow of Shivram Ramjee Thosar, on the west by the property of Bhaubai, widow of Thakoo Dhamjee, and on the north by 2nd Carpenter Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th December, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FID

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Mount Napean," No. 30, Napean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard, dinner wagon, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich carpets, one lot very valuable medical books, table and hall lamps, writing tables, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, copper and aluminium utensils, also a large lot of rich garden pots of ferns and other plants, etc., etc., the property of Lieut-Col. L. F. Childe, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th December, 1912.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges either new or impending injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 23.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 24.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent.	Consols ...	75 1-16		1-16
3 do.	Rentes ...	89 1-4		un chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4		un chgd
do. do.	Gov. Securities...	63 3-4		un chgd
Bar silver in London Spot ...		28 8-4		1-4
do.	2 months' hence...	29		3-16
Bar Silver in New York ...		63 1-4		1-2
Exchanges on London at Paris ...		25·18 1-2		0-1
do. do.	at Berlin...	20·42 1-2		0-1
do. do.	New York...	4·85 1-2		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...		5	since	
do.	Short London Bills	17th Oct		
do.	3 months' sight...	4 13-16		1-16
do.	Indian Bank Bills			
do.	6 months' sight...	4 3-16		1-8
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8		un chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...		2 3-4		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...		4 1-8		un chgd

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by Indian selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady, fair demand.
Futures	Quiet.
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,500 "
Imports	... 33,000 "
Mid-Americans	7 06–01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·00–05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·79	6·77	6·76	6·75	6·74
+04	+04	—04	—04	—04
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	
6·73	6·71	6·68	6·63	
—04	—04	—04	—05	

NEW YORK—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 51,000 Bales.
" Receipts at " last year	... 34,000
" Exports to Great Britain	... 5,000
" Exports to Continent	... 33,000
" Spot Cotton	... 13·10 unchgd

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·75+05

Futures—Month of May. 12·92+07

} Declined owing to commission house liquidation and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 7-3 unchgd
Futures month of Jan.	... 12·83+09
Futures month of May.	... 12·93+08
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... ... Nominal
Do. Months—	... ...
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	... 38 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months	... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 38 1-2 unchgd.
Do Months— Dec.-Jan—London—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Australian Wheat.—	37 1-3 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship.	50 1-4 —1-4
Do. Months—	... Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, ex p. o. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	...47 3-4—1-4
Do. Month:—	... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Nominal	
Tone—Quiet.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 49—1-4
Do. Months—	... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 42 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Nearest Value	
COTTONSEED.—	
Bombay Cottonseed Market	... £ 6-14-6 + 0-0-6
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Nearest—Value—Firmer.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	... ...14 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber...	... ... 4 6 1-2— Dec.-Jan.—Buyers—Steady
METALS—	
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 75 13-16
Copper Braziers	... £ 88
Yellow Metal	... s. 7 3-8d.
FREIGHTS—	
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal...	13-6 Nominal.
ARRIVALS:—	
"Cleopatra."	
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 12 11 1-4—1-4
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady. Holiday feeling in market with practically nothing doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India,	... ... 12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady. Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 50 p.c.	... 9 6 1-4 — 1-4
Months of Shipments	... Dec.—Sellers
	9 11 1-4—1-4—May—Sellers.
Tone.—Holiday market.	
M A S & Similar Crystal C & F India	... ... 14 2 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Inactive.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 12 6 —1 1-2
Month of Shipments	... Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—	
Do.	11—June—Value.
Do.	10 9—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do.	11 1 1-2—June—Value
Do.	10 10 1-2 —July-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do.	12 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do.	12—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do.	12 3—June—Value.
Do.	12 1 1-2—July—Value.

Tone—Slightly easier in some cases.

The Amended Factories of the Destroot Sugar Crop is 8,180,000.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [24TH DEC., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Gold Bulns. ...	3,07,200	London	Chartered Bank
40 Boxes Sovs..	30,00,000	do	do
13 Boxes Sovs & Gold Bulns ...	7,54,560	do	Mercantile Bank
6 Boxes Sovs.	4,50,000	do	do
17 Boxes Sovs & Gold Buln.	12,50,000	do	National Bank
20 Boxes Sovs.	15,00,800	Alexandria	do
20 do do	15,00,000	do	Hongkong Bank
23 Boxes Sovs. & Gold Buln.	15,15,000	London	do
8 Boxes Rs. ...	48,000	Mahomerah	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st & 22nd Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	27	32,832
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	72	37,738

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets, after a small decline in the early part of the day, closed 6 to 9 points higher yesterday. The home markets are open to-day and will be closed to-morrow and on Thursday for the Christmas Holidays. The local market opened quiet but steady the rate for good Broach being Rs. 333. The market has been occupied chiefly with the December settlements. Speculators have been operating against options in fully good Bengal and Broach, and during the early part of the day the former declined to Rs. 268-1-2 and the latter to Rs. 321. At Colaba the markets remained quiet but steady at the decline, and a moderate business was done chiefly by the bazaar Closing rates in the bazaar are Rs. 268 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 321-1-2 for good Broach.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices are steady.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... ...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	... ...	84,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 84	6·82	6·81
+05	+05	+05
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·81	6·79	6·78
+06	+05	+05
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6·76	6·73	6·63
+05	+05	+05

The following are the Room rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ld. dated Colaba 25th March 1912:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	F.G.F. Delivery
H G Bengals	272	... ...	Jan. 25
M G Bengals Superfine ...	300	... ...	Ready J T
M G Bengals Fine ...	290	282	... ... "
M G Scind-Punjab (Ry. terms)	290	282	... ... "
M G Khandeish	309	301	... ... "
M G Hingunghat-Wardha ...	342	...	... ... "
M G Nagpore, Kamptee...	339	...	... ... "
M G Yeotmal	338	...	... ... "
M G Dhaman gaum, Poolgaum	334	...	... ... "
M G Akola-Khamgaun, "Fair Staple" ...	326	...	... ... "
M G Oomrawattee ...	330	...	... ... "
M G Oomra "Fair Staple"	325	...	... ... "
M G Broach	339	...	323 ... Mar. 25
M G Muttia	310	302	... ... Ready

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

Apl-May 1913 ... Rs. 9 4 9 R.T.

RAPESEED:—Steady.

Brown Delhi Apl-May ... " 8 4 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—

White Delhi Apl-May ... " 5 8 0 R.T.

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	... ...	...	17,537 bales.
Wheat	... ...	...	19,353 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	...	440 "
Rapeseed	... ...	...	218 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	...	14,318 "
Poppyseed	... ...	...	116 "
Groundnuts	... ...	...	8,580 "
Castorseed	... ...	...	3,922 "
Rice	... ...	...	6,174 "
Myrabollams	... ...	...	3,129 "
Cottonseed	... ...	...	12,336 "
Mowraseed	... ...	...	880 "
Grain	... ...	...	5,918 "
Joowar	... ...	...	6,121 "
Maize	... ...	...	125 "
Barley	... ...	...	920 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 51,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	... 8,000 do.
Exports to Continent	... 36,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	... 13·10
Future Cotton at New York—Jan.	12·75+6
Future Cotton at New York—May...	12·69+7
Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Futures—Steady.	

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and early declined owing to commission house liquidation, later advanced on Bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 12·78
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan.	12·83+9
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12·93+8
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.	

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Quiet and closed Quiet.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export	... 1,500 do
Total Sales of Surat	... 250 do
Total Day's Imports	... 23,000 do
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 11-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10
Good Bhowmuggur	... 6 2-16d.
Good Bengal	5 10-16d.
F. G. Bengal	5 12-16d.
Fine Bengal	5 14-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	6 1-16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6 1-2d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	11 1-2
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	11 3-4
Mid American at Liverpool...	7·08—1

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool—	
Dec.-Jan.	6·79—4
Jan.-Feb.	6·77—4
Feb-Mar.	6·76—4
Mar-Apl.	6·75—4
Apl.-May	6·74—4
May-June	6·73—4
June-July	6 71—4
July-Aug.	6·68—4
Aug.-Sept.	6 58—5

MANCHESTER, Dec. 23.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm with no particular activity. Fair enquiry for Fancies Prints.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.—46 Sellers.

Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk— 49 "

Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—42 7 1-3 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet

Do. Tendency of the Market... For lower prices

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Dec.—£26-12-6 "

do ...Feb.-Mar.—£25-0-0 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet

Poppyseed Canal...Dec.-Jan.-Hamburg 68 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 50 6 "

Do. Yellow Gusserat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal.

Do, Ferozepore usual bold Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady

Cotton seed, Bombay parcels ... Dec.-Jan.—Hull £6-14-6— "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.

Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Dec.-Jan.—London 60 "

Wheat. Choice white Karachi ... Dec.-Jan.—London— 38 3 "

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 4½2 lbs.) —Dec.-Jan.—London 38 "

Do. Club No.2 ... Dec.-Jan.—London—38 3 "

Do. Choice white Delhi ... ... Quiet

Do. South Australian ... ...No sellers

Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do

Do. Red Graded American per central Dec.— ... 7 4 3-8

LONDON, Dec. 23.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Dec.—9 6 3-4 —Sellers

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 7 —Sellers

" Closing Tone of Market Steady.

German Granulated C. and F. India, (double bags) Dec.-Jan.—12 5 1-4—Sellers

German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.—12 3 1-4 —Sellers

German Closing Tone Market ... ... Steady.

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Dec.-Jan.—12 11 1-4 —Sellers

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 11 1-4 —Sellers

Do. closing Tone of Market.—Quiet

Mauritius Crystals...Dec— 12 7 1-2 —Sellers

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—14 —Sellers

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags Jan.-Feb.—14 1 1-2 Sellers

Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet

LONDON, Dec. 23.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Dec.—12 1 Value

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... June-Dec.—10 9

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Dec.—10 2 1-2

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June-Dec.—10 10 1-2

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.—13 5 1-2

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913 ... June-Dec.—12

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Dec.—13 7

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi —June-Dec.—12 11-2

Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet

Special Feature ... ... With little doing.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

METALS.

		£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	...	75 15 0
" Best English Selected	...	80 10 0
" Braziers... ...	...	87 15 0
" Tone of Market	...	Firm
Hard Spelter	...	24 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	231 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	...	7 3-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. G. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	12 10 0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland...	...	3 7 9
" " No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...	...	3 9 1-2
" Gartsherrie ...	...	4 2 6
Lead Pig English...	...	18 12 6
	To-days	Previous
Silver, Spot	28 3-4	29
" 2 months hence	29	29 3-16

Special Feature— ... India selling

Buyers unwilling to operate except at lower rates.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 28 3-4
Silver 2 months ...	... 29
" Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.	
" Tendency, etc. of the Market—	

India Selling, Buyers unwilling operate except at lower rates.

Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	...£ 75
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 91 1-8
Sterling loan ...	...£ 91 1-8
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...£ 78
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz ...	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady	
Closing " "	—Steady
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 15-16
London at Paris Fes ...	25·18 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	20·42 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dols ...	4 85 5-8
Interest day to day loans ...	4
" 7 days Market loans ...	4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 3-4
" " " 6 " "	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 3-8
" " 6 " ...	5 3-8

LONDON, Dec. 23.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Generally quiet.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Dec.-Jan.—4 7 —Sellers

General Tone of Market ... ... Steady.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

COTTON.

OPENING COTTON.

Cotton—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ... Steady.

Days Estimated Sale ... 8,000 bales.

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Dec.-Jan	6·83+4
Jan.-Feb	6·81+4
Feb.-Mar	6·80+4
Mar.-Apl	6·79+4
Apl.-May	6·78+4
May-June	6·77+4
June-July	6·75+4
July-Aug	6·72+4
Aug.-Sept	6·62+4

at 10 a m

RAILWAY RETURNS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st October 1912 ... ...Rs. 91,052

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 5,388

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct. 1912 ... ...Rs. 3,27,09

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 33,579

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Oct 1912 ... ...Rs. 28,284

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,508

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct. 1912 ... ...Rs. 88,233

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 14,903

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Oct 1912. ... ...Rs. 7,991

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,306

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct. 1912 ... ...Rs. 32,236

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,541

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 7th Dec., 1912 ...Rs. 9,000

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,640

Total earnings from 1st July to 7th Dec. 1912 ... ...Rs. 2,55,405

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 46,505

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TOURS MAY BE ARRANGED and TICKETS ISSUED to THE PRINCIPAL CITIES of INTEREST TO ANY RAILWAY STATION in INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single Journey Tickets available for two months, Return Tickets for eight months.

Break of Journey at Intermediate Stations allowed.

For further particulars and Tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A.C. BUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th Dec., 1912, as compared with the statement of 10th Dec. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 10. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 17. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office.	2,24,04,170 1 5	1,95,69,255 14 3
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,03,94,708 7 3	16,35,13,885 6 3
Bank Post Bills, &c...	7,11,216 5 4	8,50,146 5 5
Sundries ...	25,31,020 0 10	26,16,868 11 6
	22,48,91,114 14 10	22,48,50,106 5 5
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments ...	2,10,30, 85 0 0	2,17,21,900 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	97,93,127 0 0	92,51,513 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,71,34,801 9 4	3,51,96,701 3 10
Bills discounted, &c ...	5,05,24,193 9 11	5,04,30,809 2 10
Balances with other Banks ...	3,75,15,250 12 0	3,76,79,254 7 11
Bullion ...	34,51,791 14 7	31,20,305 13 5
Dead Stock...	24,84,140 13 2	25,07,263 6 2
Stamps ...	11,834 11 0	12,495 9 11
Sundries ...	3,56,445 7 1	3,56,823 15 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	16,23,02,170 13 1	16,02,77,107 11 2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,25,88,944 1 9	6,45,72,998 10 3
	22,48,91,114 14 10	22,48,50,106 5 5

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	3,85,919	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	24,46,995	Do.
Other Deposits ...	26,19,127	Increase.
Post Bills...	1,38,930	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments...	1,49,751	Increase.
Loans...	19,38,100	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit ...	93,334	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	1,84,004	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	23,05,541	Do.
Do. at Branches ...	3,21,462	Decrease.

Percentage 34·61.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 24.

FOR HULL.

Stoenbergen s—1,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Zillah s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—6,000 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Warturm s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE

Habsburg s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Offenbach s—16,940 cwts gram, 3,100 cwts wheat, 5,000 cwts barley, 7,640 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,597 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Dalhanna s—421 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Gleaden s—100 bales cotton, Glasebrook and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Sanuki Maru s— 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Dalhanna s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Dalhanna s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

POLICE COURTS.

PARTNERS FALL OUT.

A Mahomadan shopkeeper was charged in the Esplanade Police Court by his partner, Sukkur Ahmad, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mokonlal Dasai for the defence. It appears that the complainant and the accused had opened a shop for the sale of ghee and sugar in Bombay. Complainant gave Rs. 600 to the accused to conduct the business. Later he gave him Rs. 400 more, and the complainant then left Bombay. In the meantime accused, taking advantage of his partner's absence, closed the shop, and wired to the complainant to inform him that there was a theft of Rs. 300 from the shop. Complainant at once came back to Bombay, and, on examining the cash book, found that three pages of the book had been replaced by fresh ones. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Aston, who heard the case, after listening to the evidence and arguments on both sides, committed the accused to take his trial in the High Court Sessions.

BRANDING A GIRL.

On Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, in the Esplanade Police Court, Superintendent Priestley, of the Bombay Police, charged one Ramkrishna Vithoba with branding his wife, Sonabai, with a hot iron. Another case for the same offence against the same girl is pending before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, and a female relative of the present accused is the co-accused in that case. The accused's pleader applied for bail for the accused, but it was rejected, and the case was ordered to be put up for trial on the same date, when the case of the female accused, Vainti Bai, is to be heard.

FATAL NEGLECT.

Before Mr. Oliveira in the Esplanade Police Court, Nandkishore Matadin, a gateman employed on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. at the Sonapur level-crossing, was charged with neglect of duty as a gateman, under sec. 101, clause C, of the Indian Railway Act, inasmuch as he had left the gate open, with the result that a fitter named Anthone Reginald Vaz, while crossing the line, was knocked down and run over by a light engine.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? these testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Beasch's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender are, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—Nov. 6, at Kasauli Nursing Home, the wife of Maurice Butler, Indian Finance Department, of a son.

BENT—Nov. 12, at Port Blair, the wife of Major A. M. Bent, Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Christmas Day, Bank Holiday.

Maidania: 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Willison's

FOR
Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
,, ,, White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Mores, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	5 8
,, 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Caupra 3,954 tons Captain R. Henderson sailed on Tuesday for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Barotse 3169 tons Captain C. G. Smith sailed on Tuesday for B. New York and Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons Captain P. Schmidt will sail on Thursday for Hamburg via. Karachi with a general Cargo.

The steamer Baron Cawder, 2,764 tons Captain J. G. Fullerton, arrived in Bombay harbour on evening from Calcutta, 12th December with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1898, tons, Captain C. S. Penny arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Busreh 12th December via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo, horses, 53 cases opium and 12 cabin and 24 deck passengers.

The steamer Hymellers, 2,983 tons, Captain W Mackfairne, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Sydney, 19th November, with a cargo of coal general and a number of horses.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Damra 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison will sail on Thursday for Busreh via Katiawar coast port Karachi and Gulf ports with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora 2123 tons, Captain J. G. Kilner will sail to-day for Busreh via Katiawar coast ports Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 24.

Abydos.....1937 Thomson.....Bo & Af S N Co
Arcadia.....3513 Barcham .....P & C Co
Baron Cawdor .....2764 Fullerton.....K Nixon & Co
Cassione .....2416 Glover.....W & A Graham & Co
Dalhanna.....2999 Folhan ..Ko e etc...N Y Kaisha
Devanha .....4785 Hickey .....P & O Co
Faris .....747 Bowie .....Arab Stm Ld
Hymettus .....2385 Marfallane...F F Campbell & Co
Gymeric.....2588 Rawell ...C Muncherji & Sons
Kasara.....505 King... ..K'chi .....M M & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 Kilomer.....M M & Co
Macmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Monaffer .....250 Nacoda ....Persian Govt.
Managoa.....3 Milne.....M M & Co
Nasari .....911 Murch...Persian Gulf...Bo & P S N Co
Ostmark .....2054 Peter .....T M & Co
Palitana...1956 Bamber...Busreh...2-1-13..M M & Co
Shirala.....3440 Peck .....M M & Co

ESSELS IN DOCKS.—Dec. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cabots	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Ferngarth	2899	Smith			S Semidt & Co
C&E Baroda	1999	Kenney	Busreh	9-1-13	M M & Co
D&E Steenbergen	2455	Yonge	Antwerp	28-12	T orrison & Co
F City of Lahore	4471	McFee	Karachi	29-12	K Nixon & Co
H Kramberg	2209	Hoessel	Antwerp	&c	W & A Graham & Co
K Sanoki Maru	3789	Richards			N Y Kaisha
M Gleneden	3018	Graham			T M & Co
N Moltkefels	3084	Schaneider	Hamburg		NF W & A Graham & Co
O Jungshoved	2466	Horn	Antwerp		T M & Co
P Riverplate	2351	Smith	Port Said	24-12	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

I Sutton Hall	2870	Jenkins	L'Pool	31-12	K N & Co
2 Circassia	4327	Osborne	Liverpool	6-1-13	W & A Graham & Co
3 Koweit	2335	Coates			Arab S Ld
4 Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	Dunkirk	28-12	W & A G & Co
5 Valdura	3495	Corrance	Baltimore	21-12	Smidt & Co
6 Muristan	7737	Pritchard	Aberdeen	27-12	M M & Co
8 Habsburg	2395	Selenich	Trieste	1-1-13	A L S N Co
9 Asaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	31-12	P & O Co
10&11 Warturm	3127	Schmidt	Hamburg	24 12	W & A & Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Bradshaw	London	28-12	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison	Busreh	26-12	M M & Co
15 Homayun	2154	Molony	Jeddah	24-12	B & P S N Co
16 Zillah	2412	Nanscowen	Dunkirk	24-12	T M & Co

H W P D

Ponari		Dawood	B Nager	25-12	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Calcutta	NF	B & P S N Co
Edith	1815	Baeching (Repairing)			J M Co Offside P
Ellen	2474	Jacobsen	Baltimore	NF	S Smith & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Baron Cawdor	Fulberton	Calcutta, Dec 12
	Baroda	Penny	Busreh, Dec 12
24	Hymettus	Macfarlane	Sydney, Nov 19
	Circassia	Osborne	L'pool, Nov 29

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Hidalgo	Harbord	Hull etc
	Nantwen	Dolton	Rotterdam

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Lapoora, Kilner, for Busreh etc.
,, Dumra, Morrison, for Busreh etc.
,, Warturm, Schmidt for Hamburg etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Circssia for Liverpool etc.
,, Faris for Persian Gulf etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Warcha", left Port Said on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Gorndon" arrivtd at London on the evening of the 21st instant.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.
BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

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RONEO Duplicators, Copiers, Litho Rollers, Pencil Sharpners, Punching and other Machines, Stencils, Clipless Fasteners, Impressions, Ink, Carbon, Ribbons, etc., also office and Steel Furniture such as cabinets, Library Equipments all Steel Shelvings Brackets etc., etc., also Drawing Materials, Stationery Typewriters etc. can be had from :—

SALEH J. ALLIBHOY,
SOLE AGENT FOR
Bombay Presidency, Sind, Rajputana
and Central Provinces'
72, KAVARANA BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
A FREE BEAUTIFUL CALENDAR
Offered to purchasers of
XMAS or NEW YEAR CARDS
Worth two Rupees.
A grand stock of newly arrived Boxes and Packets of
CELLULOID AND IVORY XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
Of best London Designs and other paper Novelties and decorations of different kinds.
REGISTER YOUR ORDER FOR 1913 YEAR'S CALENDARS.

NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS,
31, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE
NOISELESS NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
'BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."
With the British instinct for good work Messrs. D. Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.
To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being
LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION ;
LOW LUBRICATION COST ;
LOW COST OF TYRES ;
NO COST FOR REPAIRS.
All intelligent motorists appreciate these points.
If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.
We will be pleased to give demonstrations to any prospective purchaser on application to
MAROKS & Co., Ltd.,
THE SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 25th Dec. 1912.

CHRISTMAS.

BRIGHT sunshine, and a calm blue sky ; heat, dusty roads and fireless rooms—these make Christmas difficult of realization to English people in India. We try hard to arouse the suitable sentiment; we listen to the bells and think of frosty church-roofs; we gather red berries to do duty as holly, we sing of Wenceslaus whose feet sank in the crisp snow as he went on his errand of mercy. In spite of all our efforts, the spirit of the festival somehow eludes us ; the English mail arrives either too soon or too late, the plum-pudding seems heavy and cloying, and the dying gurgles of the turkey, which has for some time past strutted peaceably about the compound, echo mournfully in our ears. Even in England the old customs are dying out; smart restaurants claim many merry-makers who perhaps are anxious to evade the bitter-sweet recollections which the season brings : if it were not for the children Noel, the feast of the child would be little more than an occasion for extracting presents from unwilling householders. For the sake of the little ones, to whom Christmas is a time of bewildering and mysterious joy, the grown-ups lend themselves willingly to the task of keeping up the good old-fashioned ways, of filling tiny stockings, of lighting the candles on the tree which bursts forth once a year into such curious fruit. In former days, the grown-ups enjoyed Christmas thoroughly on their own account. Mummers went from door to door acting in a rather uncouth manner the play of the "King of Egypte," the boar's head was carried in procession and afterwards wrestled for by village youths, the yule-log was kindled from a brand kept from the last year's tree. In the matter of feasting, our ancestors certainly excelled, merely to read of their Christmas indulgence, gives one sensations of indigestion. With what scorn they have looked upon the light and delicate fare of the modern chef. They ate Gargantuan meals with stolid perseverance, beginning with sirloins of beef and working through capons, turkeys, roast geese, mince pies, and "plumb-porridge." Huge draughts of hot spiced ale were drunk, and all friends and relatives who had "sharp stomaches and sharp knives" were made welcome, and bidden to eat their grill.

This immense meal does not appear to have induced stupor, as one might reasonably have expected. On the contrary, it was merely the beginning of the afternoon's merry-making. All sorts of games were played, mostly of the rough-and-tumble order, and the masqueraders indulged in broad pleasantries which evoked roars of merriment from a company which was under the genial influence of good food and mellow ale. Apart from these orgies of gastronomy, many ceremonies of deep and beautiful significance were performed to commemorate the Nativity, each little rite had its peculiar significance, and many customs which dated from a pre-Christian era were pressed into the religious ceremonial. The spiced cakes were presented in memory of the spices which formed part of the offerings brought by the Wise Men, candles were lit to indicate the defeat of the Powers of Darkness, and the coming of the Light of the World; people thought to hear, as an echo of church chimes, the peal of subterranean bells, ringing on the great anniversary. It was believed, too, that the carols evoked a celestial response, and that angelic visitants attended Mass, mingling unseen amidst the worshippers. The world moves on, and time brings many changes, but we need not bemoan too bitterly the passing of these picturesque old customs, provided that we do not also eliminate the sentiment of Christmas, the goodwill and the kindly feelings which have, for so many centuries, been awakened in human hearts by the realization of all that Christmas means. We can forego the heavy feasting and the elaborate ceremonial, but not the gratification of the seasonable impulse towards generous expansiveness. We must have at least this one day in the year when old care, which ever keeps pace with us, is forced to fall back a step or two, when we can rest awhile from the mean daily fray and from the burden of our own fretful little moods. The spirit of geniality is abroad, let us give ourselves up willingly to the festal humour, so that the conventional greeting may have the ring of sincerity, and that something more than a mere commonplace may be uttered in the words—"I wish you a Merry Christmas."

CHRISTMAS WITH THE MASTERS OF ART.

THERE is no other form of religion, it is interesting to notice, which has venerated, like Christianity, the childhood, the very infancy of its founder. Indeed, through all the most beautiful and precious productions of human genius and skill which the mediæval ages and the renaissance have bequeathed to posterity, one prevailing idea can easily be traced, that of the impersonation in the feminine character of beneficence, purity, and power standing between an offended Deity and poor sinning, suffering humanity, and clothed in the visible form of the Virgin-Mother of our Incarnate Lord. The Madonna and her Child are special forms of Christian art, and it is with a heart which swells to uncontrollabe emotion that the Christian pilgrims in the East still, after nineteen long centuries, approach the silver star inlaid in the flooring, and the inscription, in Latin, "Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary," designate the birthplace of the Saviour. The earliest representation of the Nativity of our Lord is to be found in the Catacombs at Rome. Here, in this primitive drawing of a babe in a manger, into which are peering two curious and indefinable animals, is seen in its simplest form the great theme that was destined to evoke the latent possibilities of art. For some centuries the early artists show little variety in their treatment of the subject of the Nativity, aiming at nothing beyond the Scriptural story. These Nativities at most consisted of a group comprising the Madonna and Child, St. Joseph, shepherds, and perhaps angels ; also invariably an ox and an ass. In some of the earlier paintings indications are given in the figure of the Virgin of the sufferings of motherhood, but this was wisely omitted as it was regarded subsequently as unorthodox. The Virgin was generally represented in the act of worshipping her Son, and in the beautiful face of the mother there is no trace of earthly affection ; her features are restrained and calm, with the serenity of high spirituality. The early Italian artists, having regard to the reference in Isaiah XXXIII, 16, generally place the scene of the Nativity in a grotto or cavern. We find the belief general as early as the days of Justin Martyr and was originated, without doubt, by the statement of two pilgrims to Bethlehem that the birth occurred in the fissure of a rock. One of the numerous legends that have gathered round this great event records that an angel came from heaven to guide SS. Mary and Joseph on their way whilst slowly travelling on that eventful evening. On account of the fact that the Blessed Virgin was too weary to proceed any further, the heavenly messenger led the travellers into a cave by the wayside, where in bygone days Jesse, the father of David, had sheltered his sheep. Another version tells of their arrival at Bethlehem, and the vain attempts made to gain shelter. The knan was full, but the porter, hearing that they belonged to the House of David, led them into a stable hollowed out of the rocks. In passing, it might be well to mention that traditionary lore was in the keeping of the Church, and that early Christian art was under its tutelage ; hence the artist could not indulge freely in fancy. He was obviously obliged to treat his subject in a conventional and symbolical manner.

The Nativity has attracted artists of every school, Byzantines, as well as Flemings, Spaniards, Italians, pre-Raphaelite and post-Raphaelite alike. Fra Filippo and Albert Durer, most diverse of men, were united in this cherished effort. It is on record that a poor woman of the East End of London, gazing at a picture of the Madonna and Child which was exhibited in the Bethnal Green Gallery, was overheard to murmur : "Oh ! if I only had a babe like Him I could be good." So it is that many have drawn a new inspiration of goodness from the paintings of the Divine Child :—"Whose tender winning arts have to His little arms beguiled so many wounded hearts." There is a simple earnestness about the picture painted by Fra Angelico that is very characteristic of the holy monk. There is the straw-covered shed placed outside the entrance to the cave ; angels sing in praise above ; whilst the Madonna kneels in adoration. There is no joy of motherhood in the Virgin's face ; it is the pure and sinless countenance of one beheld in a vision. Anything in the nature of neutralism is unthought of, symbolism reigns supreme. And the animals, solemnly staring at each other, have never been studied at first hand, and reveal that the saintly monk was incapable of coping with the lower creation. Dealing exclusively with religious ideas, the picture appeals to the soul and not to the eye, and must be judged accordingly. Immeasurably more beautiful is the same artist's treatment of the Adoration of the Magi. Here we can trace the delicacy of his spring-like colouring, his minute care of detail, his missal-like tendency. Although a rocky and inhospitable district, the ground is covered with gay flowers that have sprung up to receive the Lord of Life, a legend asserting that the vegetable world also bear witness to His divinity. Original and very striking is Luini's fresco of the Magi at Saronno. The aged Gaspar has a grand face ; he is kneeling to receive the blessing of the Holy Child, whilst Balthazar presents his offering on the other side. Melchior is a negro, in accordance with tradition. The three kings represent old age, manhood, and youth, also the three races of mankind. Shem, Ham, and Japheth. A star gleams above the stable, whilst in the distance is a curious procession, including horses, camels, and a giraffe. Painted in the intermediate style that immediately preceded the 16th century masters are the Adorations by Francia at Bologna. Strongly under the influence of Perugino, also the Paduan masters, there is much sweetness and serenity in these works. One of them is an ex-voto picture painted for Bentivoglio, a red cross knight who is praying among the shepherds. Each face is fixed on the child in intense concentration and reverence, admiration, unmingled with human sympathies. Two goldfinches are perched on a spray near, and a plant of meadow-trefoil seems to symoolise the Trinity. Very tender and graceful is the other Nativity by Francia, somewhat feminine, but full of gentle harmony. Some critics regard the devotional feeling as being on the surface, and a lack of life and glow a marked defect. Yet Raphael declared Francia's Madonnas were the most beautiful he had ever seen.

In the sixteenth century the simple and noble treatment of the earlier schools fell away. The religious ideal of the Middle Ages declined. Art shook off the old conventions and yielded to other impulses and aims than the illustrations of the sacred event. The world had awakened from the deep sleep of mediævalism, showing a new enthusiasm for the beauties of nature, and joy in the renascent world. The study of the antique helped towards that perfection of form which the mediæval artist had neglected, thinking only of purity of idea, and ever making human beauty subordinate to ascetic ardour and spiritual aspiration. As an example of this changed ideal we may study La Notte by Correggio in the Zwinger at Dresden. Here the Virgin is happy and smiling, of an innocent beauty and inherent grace. We are won by her irresistible tenderness, yet we are conscious of a posturing affectation, and we feel that in a lesser artist the subject might degenerate, until it indulged in exaggerated ecstasies and simpering prettiness. One of the shepherds is a big burly man leaning on his staff, while the other, a youth, looks up with earnest and rapturous gaze. The scene is at night, but a supernatural radiance emanates from the Divine Infant, of dazzling brilliancy, if we may judge from the onlookers. No one is kneeling in adoration. There are no decorative qualities, and symbolism has vanished. It must be remembered that the Italian masters, never descended to the vulgar realism indulged in by other schools when dealing with this subject. They were not content, as were Rembrandt, Murillo, and Velasquez, with a mere group of peasant life, but ever sought to adorn and idealise. So it is to these masters, with their inherent love of beauty and far-reaching insight, that Christians turn at Christmastide for fresh inspiration and a renewal of the spiritual life.

TURKISH PLACE-NAMES.

READERS of accounts of the recent troubles in Turkey, must have been bewildered by several strange place-names which are hard to follow and still more by their confusion as many places have the same name and sometimes one place is called by several names. But Turkish names are easy to remember as most of them have meanings which if once understood ought to render them familiar. Thus Bielopolye and Akova, two names of the same place,—only the former is Servian, while the latter is Turkish,—denote in these languages a white field, and if this is once grasped there is no reason why it should not become as familiar to us as Whitefield. The reason why one and the same place is called by different names is easily explained by the different nationalities which co-exist in Turkey, each of which, not infrequently, call places by names in its own language, ignoring other names given by foreign nationalities. Many places have Greek names, because the country belonged to them before its conquest by the Ottoman Turks. Adrianople and Skopia, for instance, still retain their Greek names, but the Turks have corrupted them into Edirneh and Uskub. Kirk Kilisse, which has come into much prominence during the war and may come again if the war continues after the armistice, is known to the Slavs by the name of Lozengrad. Both these names have a meaning which is worth knowing. The place is famous for its views, and the Slavs have borne this in mind when they called it by a name which signifies in their language, the city of vineyards. The Turks, on the other hand, have called it Kirk Kilisse from churches, which were prominent in the town when they took it. The word for church however is not Kirk, as Scotchman would suppose, but Kilisse, a Turkish corruption of the Greek word 'ekklesia' for church. Kirk in Turkish signifies 'forty,' and the town, therefore, means the place of forty churches. Another explanation of 'kirk' is that it stands for 'kirik,' which means 'broken' or 'tumble-down', and the place was called 'the town of the broken church' from the ruins of an old church which were a prominent feature of the town when the Turks took it. Real confusion is caused when many places have the same name, and some of the most frequent place-names are 'Yenikeui' and 'Ortakeui,' which mean new village and middle village. There are several places in the vicinity of Constantinople called Ak Bunar, meaning 'white spring,' for the simple reason that such springs or fountains abound in the locality, though this simplicity is apt to cause a good deal of confusion when a particular Ak Bunar has to be identified on the map as during the recent operations. Curiously enough, several Turkish words which enter into place-names are alike to Persian words familiar to us, and thus can be easily understood, like 'kale' meaning 'fort,' which reminds us of the Persian killah, also meaning the same thing. 'Baghche' is like the Persian 'bagh' garden, and 'top' means gun in both languages. Chataldja, or Tchataldga has mystified most people, but if they know that 'chatal' means a fork, and the name signifies the place situated at the forked roads, this strange name would cease to be so hard. Deli Yunus which figured in the war telegrams as north of the Chataldja lines is nothing but the Turkish form of the name of the Prophet Jonas about whom there is a tradition in the place.

HIS MAJESTY the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the Hon. Mr. W. Teunon, I.C.S., to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal, vice the Hon. Mr C. P. P. Caspersz, retired.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The greatest long-distance pedestrian the world has yet produced, was George Littlewood of Sheffield, England, who has just died from consumption. Two of his greatest feats were the winning of six days-go-as-you please races at New York in May and December of 1888, with the wonderful performances of 611 miles and 623 miles 1,320 yards. The writer well recalls how Mr. Littlewood was on the fourth day of the second race, when a bilious attack made him look ghastly. His dogged pluck was remarkable, however, and he struggled on, and eventually came round and created the record which still stands as a world's best. Littlewood was no mean performer over a comparative short journey, say 10 miles, and his stamina was truly remarkable. That such a man should fall a victim to consumption shows how necessary it is to isolate sufferers from the scourge, so that they cannot pass it on to the healthy, as so frequently happens.

FREAK ATHLETIC FEATS.

Dancing shoes are hardly the sort of footwear an athlete would select for a 53-miles' walk on the road. From what an actor accomplished a few days ago, however, it would appear that they are "not so bad." In the early days of pedestrianism, it was nothing unusual for sportsmen to wax eloquent over their winning and dining, with the result that wagers were often made against certain individuals reaching a given spot by a specified hour. Some really excellent feats were accomplished in those days, particularly bearing in mind that the ped started off after dining well, and in the shoes and clothes he was then wearing. This is brought to mind by the recent wager a London clubman made against two fellow members. It was that they could not walk to Brighton (53 miles) in dancing shoes inside 24 hours. The idea was that the shoes would cut through, but when Mr. Eric Maturin (an actor) finished his task in 22 1-4 hours, his shoes were very little the worse for wear. This speaks well for the surface of the Brighton road, and the even stride of Maturin, who must have put his heel very squarely to the ground.

When young Gaussen, the Berkhamsted boy, created a new record over the Oxford Varsity cross-country course he was hailed in many quarters as the probable winner of the intervarsity race. These expectations may be upset, judging by what G. M. Sproule accomplished last Saturday. He easily headed the field (Gaussen was a non-starter) in the race between the Varsity and Oxford House Harriers, and finished the course exactly 40 secs. faster than Gaussen's record time of the previous week. There are some excellent stayers at Oxford and Cambridge this season, and the English Varsities will have a strong hand in the long-distance race, should the proposed athletic contest against Haward and Yale come to anything.

F. G. C. Dickenson, of Oxford University, is an athlete of considerable all-round ability. Representing Keble College against Magdalen this week, he won four events, viz., the hurdles, long-jump, "half," and "mile." He also won the hurdles and "half" against Balliol, his time in the latter being 2 mins. 1-3-5 secs. This is pretty good running at this time of the year, and considering how he varies his events.

BOXING.

The value of hard hitting was again demonstrated during the contest between Billy Papke of America and Bernard of France at Paris, on Wednesday evening. The home boxer held his own fairly well for three rounds, but the pounding he got in the body brought about his retirement in the sixth round. Frank Klaus and Billy Papke recently, and the many wins of Willy and Barry Lewis of America, have convinced French boxers that stiff punching as well as scientific sparring is necessary for success. They are profiting by the lesson, as several lesser lights among the English school are discovering. English boxers would also do well to recognise that there are other ways of winning boxing matches than by points.

LAWN TENNIS.

The success of the visitors in the Davis Cup matches at Melbourne is bound to give a fillip to lawn-tennis in France and Germany. Players from these countries can (and will) challenge England, and our men will certainly have to look to their laurels during the next few years. Some of the French players are brilliant, but they lack steadiness, failing at the critical stages. Experience will overcome this, and it is by no means unlikely that the cup named may find a home in France before very long. The defeat of the holders at Melbourne was brought about by the brilliancy of Parke, and the Irish crack can well feel proud over his performance in beating such a great player as Norman Brooks in the latter's own country. It may be recalled that Australasia wrested the cup from England in 1907, and successfully defended it against America, or rather the United States in 1908, 1909 and 1911. The United States beat England in the qualifying round last year, and, remembering how the Australians disposed of Messrs. Larned, Wright and McLoughlin, the prospects of the British Isles team did not look particularly bright. Their success comes at a good time, for English lawn-tennis has been under a cloud since the palmy days of the Doherty brothers. When Australasia conquered England, on the Rugby football field, at cricket, professional sculling, and lawn-tennis a few years ago, many letters appeared in the Press, pointing out that John Bull was a poor played out old man. England has regained the "Ashes" of cricket, the Davis Cup, and the sculing championship, and it is significant that on letters commenting on the fact, one way or the other, have appeared. The moral of it is that it is well to be silent in defeat, and modest in victory.

ROWING.

All the rowing talent does not come from Eton, a fact which is well illustrated by the composition of the crews taking part in the Trial Eights at Oxford and Cambridge. Both events led to wonderful struggles, the crew stroked by B. B. Q. Crouch only beating R. W. Fletcher's crew by about 8 feet at Oxford, whilst two feet separated Battfield's crew from Arden's crew at Cambridge. Only the cox among the Cantabs hailed from Eton, and the winning boat containing two over-seas oarsmen in R. Gould of New Zealand and J. Ayliff of Grahamstown, South Africa.

Turning to the Oxford race, one Etonian figured in the winning boat and two in the losing crew, whilst the former also contained J. D. Hayes of Princeton, U. S. A., and H. K. Ward of New South Wales. It is good to see such a big proportion of over-seas oarsmen at Oxford and Cambridge, which must lead to beneficial results all round.

THE TURF.

Many of my readers will remember the sensational victory of Sir Hugo in the Derby of 1892, when the colt started at 40 to 1, and upset a great favourite in the famous filly La Fleche. Sir Hugo was ridden by Fred Allsop in that race, and the news is just to hand of the death of the jockey. He was right in the first flight fifteen to twenty years ago, though he never actually headed the list of winning jockeys.

One of the most sensible remarks at the recent Gimcrack Club dinner was about the unfair rule which makes some nominations void on the death of the nominator. It will be a good thing when this is altered, for what purpose can be served by a rule which depreciates the value of a man's purchase or inheritance under certain circumstances is difficult to understand.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Now that the South Africans have beaten Ireland (38 points to 0) with a record score, so far as visiting teams in international matches goes, critics are wondering how Wales and England will fare.

The Irishmen became demoralised after the visitors had clearly established their superiority, and it was no sort of struggle afterwards. It certainly must have been trying to the home players to see the ball going out to the visitors in nearly every scrum. This gave the speedy "threes" their opportunity, and the manner they passed and ran fairly astonished the onlookers.

The passing was up to the standard of the very best Welsh style, brainy movements, as well as accurate handling, being the feature. It would not be correct to say the Springboks are equal to the New Zealand All Black combination, because the latter played a different game. A feature of their passing was that the forwards so often joined in, and the passes were usually short and often back. The Springboks of the present have a liking for long passes, the ball often being thrown past the centres to the wing. Welsh cracks have been closely studying the play of the South Africans, and the latter will find Taffy a trouble. Personally, the writer cannot see how any team can beat the Springboks, unless it is possible to get together eight forwards who can hold their own in the scrums and beat the visitor, in dribbling. It is also most necessary to have fast men on the wings, otherwise Stegmann and McHardy will surely get round, and over the line.

Ulster made a fair fight of it on Wednesday, and were not so much inferior as the score (19-0) indicates, but the visiting team only contained four of the men who beat Ireland.

TROUBLE.

There is trouble in the West of England, the Rugby Union having suspended many Devonshire players and officials for breaking the rules regarding expenses. The outcome of this will, no doubt, be the adoption of the Northern Union game in the West. It will not trouble many of the men playing Rugby, who think an exclusive body of players has many advantages. On the other hand, we have R. W. Poulton, an Oxford Blue, advocating the payment of expenses for broken time, that is, earnings lost when playing.

SOCCER.

Lancashire holds a very prominent place in the First Division of the League. The defeat of Aston Villa on visiting Liverpool (where McKinlay and Miles scored for the home side) caused the Midlanders to fall back. On the other hand, Manchester City's victory over Everton, thanks to Wallace scoring the only goal of the match, enabled the city players to again show the way last season's champions (Blackham Rovers) also prevailed on visiting Woolwich, where the goal scored by Aldenhead puts the Rovers in a favourable position. London sportsmen are now hopeful that one of the Metropolitan teams may yet gain a fairly honourable position in the table, Chelsea having accomplished a good performance on entertaining Derby County. The visitors scored through Leonard, whilst Bridgeman, Whitingham and Woodward netted for Chelsea.

IN GENERAL.

Lally realised 6,700 guineas and Lady Camcha 5,500 guineas at the Newmarket December sales this week.

No fewer than 220 runners competed in the South of the Thames cross-country race for juniors on Saturday.

English sportsmen are eagerly looking forward to the next series of matches for the America polo cup, and are hopeful that the knowledge gained last time will prove helpful.

We are likely to see G. F. Covey (holder) and G. Johnson meet in a match for the world's professional tennis honours next May.

There is nothing like looking ahead, and 1915 has been named as the year for the decision of a series of yacht races between boats nominated by Sir T. Lipton of England, and the San Francisco Yacht Club.

Woking was the venue of the golf matches between the Oxford University golf players and Woking, the former winning by 6 to 2.

Thanks to the fine form of Middlesex players, it looks as though lacrosse in the South of England is now making big strides.

As these notes will appear at the festive season, the writer takes the opportunity of exercising the time-honoured custom of wishing his readers a very happy Christmas and good luck for 1913.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

Mohurrum Riot at Porebunder.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes :—The Mohurrum festivals passed off in Bhavnagar quietly. There were about thirty taboots, amongst which that of the Imperial Lancers was the most elaborate, the upper storey being made of glass.

At Porebunder a disturbance broke out on Friday, when the local police being unable to cope with the situation, the Administrator thereof asked for help, and an armed police party left Jetalsar on Friday night by a special train. It is reported that another contingent was sent from Rajkot and the riot was quelled.

The Kamdar of Bhadakwa, near Chuda in Jhalawad, has been sentenced by the Chuda Magistrate to suffer imprisonment for one month for having kept a gambling house, and to pay a fine of Rs. 225. The accused has preferred an appeal to the Rajkot court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Exits at Railway Stations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there is great exodus of clerks and business men during the Christmas and other holidays to places of interest around Bombay for a slight change, I would therefore suggest, through the medium of your paper, to the B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities to put permanently separate exists for females at those stations between Churchgate and Bandora, where the passenger traffic is heavy, inasmuch as ladies and young girls, while passing through one and the same exit, sometimes get slightly crushed in the midst of a great rush of male passengers. If the authorities will make such an arrangement, it will certainly prove a blessing to the fair sex.—Yours, etc.,

ANANDRAO MANGESH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Egypt" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 22nd instant.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN VICEROY'S CONDITION.

Articles in the London and Indian Press.

ALL INDIA SHOCKED AND CONSOLATORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The following bulletin about the Viceroy, ated 8 o'clock this morning, has been issued, ver the signature of Col. Roberts, I.M.S. :— His Excellency passed a restless night, and he pain had to be relieved by morphia. There as a little fever last night, but there is none his morning. It was found last night that he muscle under the shoulder wound was torn ather badly."

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The following bulletin is issued this evenng :—His Excellency's progress during the day as been satisfactory. There is no fever, and e is much more comfortable, having slept uring the morning. The fragments of astal and nails found in the wound were ortions of the metal covering the framework f the howdah.

DELHI, Dec. 24,

The evidence of a number of those who had itnessed the outrage was taken here last ight.

DELHI, Dec. 25.

The evidence in connection with the utrage is being taken in camera.

The Punjab National Bank and neighbouring buildings remain in the hands of the police. n the opinion of several the bomb was thrown rom a hired seat on the verandah of the econd storey of the bank. The majority f those who saw the outrage, however, hought that a firework had been let off, and many even in the procession itself attached no mportance to it until the Viceregal elephant topped about a hundred and fifty yards furher up the street. Neither were such minor ncidents given heed to as the arrest of a man seen removing a ladder placed gainst the back of the bank after the outrage, nd the arrest of two lads, while bolting down neighbouring street, about the same time, who were found to have received injuries in heir faces (from nailsin the bomb).

—At several public meetingsheld here money was subscribed and sent to the Chief Commissioner.

All the Indian shops in Delhi were closed to-day as a mark of sorrow.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The newspapers publish articles full of sympathy for the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. The first thought in each case is one of congratulation and hope that the Viceroy has not suffered any permanent injury. In the absence of evidence of any general discontent in India or serious recrudescence of seditious agitation, the outrage is regarded as the work of a fanatic. The belief is confidently expressed that it will meet with as intense indignation in India as in England.

The *Daily Telegraph* says : " The natural anger with which Englishmen heard the news is mingled with pride and bitter disappointment. We are thankful that the ceremony went forward, thus eloquently expressing what a native has called ' the inevitableness of the British Raj.' It is in such discipline that the strength of our administration lies, and, deeply as we sympathise with the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, we have some reason to be proud to-day. We are bitterly disappointed at this reward for the many liberal reforms of the past four years, and it seems to prove the continued existence of an intractable section, requiring even more severe coercion than it has been our policy to apply in late years."

The *Morning Post* writes: "The outrage is doubtless like the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie and others, the outcome of the bad system of education, which we are giving the youth of India, by which the manufacture of anarchists goes on continuously and, if not checked, will make India very difficult to govern."

The *Daily News* says that hitherto neither isolated acts of violence nor even terrorist conspiracy have been allowed to affect the policy of the Government, and it is convinced that no thought of deviation will occur to Lord Hardinge for an instant.

The *Daily Chronicle* says : "The acts of a small section of implacables must not be allowed to affect our policy. We have set our hands to the plough and must not look back."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The *Pioneer* says : "The intrepid bearing and unshaken presence of mind exhibited by Lord and Lady Hardinge will endear them to their countrymen, and all the better parts of Indian society, and will make the inauguration of the new Delhi, so nearly closing in ghastly tragedy, a day that will be looked back with a sense of pride and honour worth the traditions of the past."

Indignation here is intense among all communities.

Commenting on the outrage at Delhi, the *Leader* says: " There is not a sane man in the whole length and breadth of the land, but will condemn the ghastly deed; not an Indian who does not feel the keenest sorrow that the historic ceremony should have been so tragically marred."

All the Calcutta papers comment on the Delhi outrage. The *Indian Daily News* writes :—"Traces of the bomb conspiracy of 1907 still linger in dark corners, and, although the cult of the bomb is utterly discredited, there are still maniacs, pure anarchists, filled with unquenchable hatreds. It is impossible on the present evidence to detect any trace of political feeling in the attempt."

The *Bengalee* writes :—"To throw a bomb at Lord Hardinge, one of the most illustrious of Indian Viceroys, is a piece of folly which is doubly criminal, and of which only a madman would be capable. We refuse to believe that any political reasons underlie this madness."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—"The terrible news will no doubt be received with horror from one end of the country to the other."

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

Referring to the attempt on the Viceroy's life, the *Rangoon Gazette*, in the course of a leader, says :—" It is not to be taken as a sign of recrudescence of seditious discontent. It need not even be held the result of an anarchic conspiracy. It is probably the act of a semi-crazed fanatic of the type that takes advantage of public ceremonials to attempt the assassination of the central personage, independently of all political, personal or other sane considerations."

To-day the Hon. A. W. Binning, chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, despatched the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy at Delhi :—"Burma Chamber of Commerce venture to congratulate Viceroy on his Excellency's providential escape, and to express their horror at such dastardly and senseless outrages, which have never served to further any useful cause, and inevitably defeat the object aimed at."

A special meeting of the members of the Sooratee Mahomedan Association last night, it was unanimously resolved that a telegram be forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy showing deep abhorrence at the very dastardly attack on their Excellencies' most precious lives, and heartily sympathizing and praying for their safety."

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks that the failure of the plot in no sense diminishes the enormity of the deed or the guilt of those who planned it. "It seems most probable," says that paper, " that the infamous crime is the lineal successor of the previous outrages. The surface resemblances to the Mozufferpur murders and the attempt on Lord Minto at Ahmedabad are too patent to be ignored. It was hoped that the visit of their Imperial Majesties had killed anarchism in India, but this outrage shows the hope was vain. It is impossible to doubt the loyalty of the bulk of the Indian people, but it is possible to presume too much upon the general attitude and pretend ignorance of the fact that there is a residium of disloyalty and irreconciliability. The crime of Chandni Chowk must inevitably compel Government to consider whether the policy of make-believe and conciliation has not been carried too far."

The *Tribune* writes :—"The attempt on the life of the representative of his Imperial Majesty is an outrage to all India, which is loyal to the core to the Sovereign and the Viceroy. We express our sense of profound thankfulness at the miraculous and providential escape of Lord and Lady Hardinge, whose names are loved and revered throughout the land."

The *Punjabi* writes :—"The hand of Providence, and India's abhorrence of the detestable crime, are alike visible in the interposition of the jemadar between the assassin and his object. Once again anarchists and assassins have a practical illustration that their crimes recoil on themselves and their kith and kin. The jamadar is a martyr to India's steadfast loyalty." A public meeting was held in Bradlaugh Hall, presided over by Lala Harkishenlal, to express abhorrence of the outrage, and thankfulness for the providential escape of Lord and Lady Hardinge, to whom a message of sympathy has been wired. Other meetings are announced.

MESSAGES FROM ALL PARTS.

DELHI, Dec. 24.

Telegrams from all parts of India are pouring in, expressing indignation at the outrage, and thankfulness at the escape of their Excellencies. Public meetings have already been held in Lahore and Bankipore, and others are in contemplation.

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The non-official members of the Legislative Council presented their address at the Naubat Khana yesterday and Nawab Sayid Mahommed further read " We have been inexpressively horrified at the dastardly outrage committed by some miscreant during Your Excellency's progress from the railway station to this fort. While expressing on behalf of the entire Indian population our deep abhorrence of the deed, we thank God that Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge have had a providential escape."

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 24.

News of the Viceroy's escape was received here with profound thankfulness, and disgust at the outrage is manifested everywhere.

SECUNDERBAAD, Dec. 24.

On receipt of the news of the attempt on the Viceroy's life, yesterday afternoon, H. H. the Nizam immediately despatched the following telegram of sympathy to his Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi :—" Exceedingly shocked and sorry to hear of bomb outrage at Delhi. Very thankful to Providence for saving you. I congratulate your Excellencies on narrow escape. Delinquents must be punished at once."

His Highness also sent the following to her Excellency Lady Hardinge at Delhi :— " Deeply grieved to learn of the dastardly attempt made on his Excellency's life. I earnestly hope and pray that the Viceroy will make a speedy recovery, and that the Almighty in His mercy will spare him for many years to come to work for the good of the Empire,"

To the Hon. Col. Pinhey, British Resident in Hyderabad, the Nizam wired as follows :— " Am exceedingly shocked and sorry to hear of the dastardly bomb outrage at Delhi. I thank Providence for saving so good and sympathetic a Viceroy. I have telegraphed to congratulate their Excellencies on their narrow escape. Kindly ascertain and let me know the extent of injury, if any "

MEETING AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Dec. 24.

Public resentment here, at the attempt on the Viceroy's life, is to find expression at an urgent meeting of the station Municipal Commissioners this afternoon in the Mayo Hall, at which the following resolution will be moved by Mr. W. H. Johnson representing one of the European wards, for transmission to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

The Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in indignation meeting assembled, beg, on behalf of themselves and the citizens of the station, to express their deepest abhorrence of the anarchical attempt on the life of H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi yesterday. They would also deplore the loss of a faithful servitor in the jamadar who was killed, and the severe injuries sustained by his fellow attendant."

At the meeting a resolution of sympathy with H.E the Viceroy was unanimously passed. The chairman, Mr. A. A. Governor, characterized the outrage as the act of a despicable coward. Mr. W. H. Johnson, in moving the resolution, remarked that, when the intelligence reached Bangalore last evening, public indignation was expressed in terms of the deepest abhorrence, and most people were appalled to find that the anarchical reptile in India, far from being effectually eradicated, had apparently been only scotched. Any expression of horror at the miscreant's act, however, was happily tempered by the realization that the life of a noble and distinguished proconsul had been spared to the Empire. The message was immediately telegraphed to Delhi through the British Resident.

The Anglo-Indian Association have also telegraphed their sympathy with Lord and Lady Hardinge, and the Mahomedan community met to-night with the same object.

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

The following is a copy of the telegram from the President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Delhi :—"Indian commercial community, Southern India, has received with horror and indignation news of dastardly outrage on Lord and Lady Hardinge, and thanks Providence for their miraculous escape, and prays that they may be spared to continue their great and noble work.

The President of the Madras Anglo-Indian Association has been the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy :— "Domiciled Anglo-Indian community shocked at attack on his Excellency. Tender our respectful sympathy."

A similar telegram has been sent by Sultan Mahomed Ali Rajah of Cannanore.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

At a public meeting of the Taluqdars and citizens of Lucknow, resolutions were passed expressing indignation and horror at the Delhi outrage, and praying for the speedy recovery of the Viceroy. The sum of Rs. 500 was distributed as charity from the funds of the British Indian Association

BANKIPORE, Dec. 24.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, as general president of the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandala, has caused instructions to be issued to the head officer, as well as all provincial *Mandalas* and local *Sabhas*, to convene a special meeting to express their deep abhorrence of the crime at Delhi, and to offer hearty prayers at all temples and religious places for the speedy recovery of his Excellency Lord Hardinge.

BOMBAY'S SYMPATHY.

The Bombay Presidency Trades' Association has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi :— "Master and members, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, beg most respectfully to tender sincere congratulations on escape from dastardly attempt on his Excellency's life and trust his Excellency will speedily recover from injuries unfortunately sustained."

The following telegram has been addressed by Mr. Badruddin Aodulla Koor, Director of the Juma Mosque, to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, at Delhi :—

" My utmost contempt and condemnation towards the cowardly outrage committed on his Excellency Lord Hardinge and Lady Hardinge during the State entry. My deepest sympathy towards them and thanking God for their miraculous safety."

The chairman of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association begs to tender its deep sympathy with their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, and to condemn in the strongest terms the Delhi outrage."

The chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"The committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on behalf of the Indian commercial community, look with horror and indignation on the foul outrage perpetuated at Delhi, and beg to express their respectful and deep sympathy with their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge. They wish a speedy recovery to his Excellency.

The following telegram was sent by the President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy :—

" Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, offer congratulations to his Excellency on his narrow escape, condemn the dastardly act. Hope miscreants will soon be brought to book.

The Bhatia Mitra Mandal, of Bombay, despatched the following message to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy :—" Bhatia Mitra Mandal Association expresses hatred towards heinous outrage on the life of beloved and sympathetic Viceroy in the sacred city of Hastinapur, and earnestly prays for his Excellency's speedy recovery."

The Jalgaon public of all castes and creeds, at a meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Lalji Narayenji, of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., telegraphed to Simla, expressing their profound regret for the injury done to H. E the Viceroy and their strong abhorrence at such dastardly conduct. They devoutly prayed for his Excellency's speedy recovery.

INSURANCE AGENT CHARGED.

Alleged Misappropriation of Security deposits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

The Rangoon Police have at present a case in hand in connection with an alleged insurance fraud by an agent. The whole affair came to light through an anonymous letter, which accused Maung Mrathan, agent in Burma for the National Insurance and Benefit Society of Calcutta, of fraud. Inspector Brown, of the Latter Street guard, was ordered to investigate, and found that the accused agent had been appointed agent and had in turn appointed about eighty sub-agents, inspectors and sub-inspectors, from whom he had taken sums as security, varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, collecting between Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 40,000. He is alleged to have made these men sign document under which, after two years' good service, their security was to be returned to them. Some of them, however, resigned, but could not recover their security. It was also alleged that he had assured these men that there would be no trouble about their deposits, as a lakh of rupees had been placed to his credit in a local bank, but he could not produce the amounts deposited, and said he had used them to further the firm's interests. Maung Ma Thaw was arrested.

Another complaint was lodged against the accused by Mr. B. Chatterjee, inspector of the same company, that accused had misappropriated moneys received as premiums.

THEFT IN A POONA TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 24.

Maneckji, a young Parsi, also known as Walter Harry Tharman, was yesterday sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Carvalho, Magistrate, at Lanowli, for the theft of Rs. 100 and a silver watch and chain from a passenger travelling by the night train from Bombay to Poona.

It was proved that the accused, after relieving the passenger of his money, had alighted from the train at Khandalla. He then went and spent the night at the Khandalla Hotel, where the police discovered a key belonging to the passenger he had robbed in the room he occupied. Later on he changed the stolen notes into sovereigns at the shop of a Marwari. The accused had four previous convictions, including three years in the Reformatory for housebreaking.

A severe storm has done considerable damage at Colombo, and four boatmen were doawned. A lighter broke loose and dashed into the jetty, but the damage was only slight. A collier also slipped her moorings, but was prevented from going around by a pilots' tug which went to the rescue. Heavy rain in general throughout the island and floods are reported up-country. Railway traffic is seriously affected by washaways. One station has collapsed owing to the ground sinking. Telegraph poles have fallen down and the station is one foot under water. During the storm the pilot's boat collided with a tug just outside the harbour and was sunk. Four boatmen were drowned. A European pilot and two boatmen had an exciting escapes, saving themselves by clinging to a rope. The tug had gone to the assistance of the boat owing to the heavy sea.

FURTHER STEP TOWARDS PEACE.

TURKS NOT INSISTENT ON RE-VICTUALLING.

Agree to Negotiate with the Greeks.

ALLIES' CONDITIONS MADE KNOWN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Peace Conference sat for an hour and a half to-day. The Turks did not insist on the re-victualling of Adrianople.

The Servian delegate, who presided, set forth the conditions of peace, which the Turkish delegates required time to consider.

The Conference adjourned till Saturday.

LATER.

At the Peace Conference yesterday, the Turks finally withdrew their objections to negotiating with the Greeks.

Reuter understands that the Allies' conditions include the cession of all the territory west of a line from a point to the east of Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora, to the Bay of Malatra on the Black Sea, excluding the peninsula of Gallipoli, the cession of the islands in the Ægean Sea and the abandonment of all Turkish rights in Crete, the question of Albania to be left for the Powers to settle.

SOFIA, Dec. 24.

At to-day's meeting of the chamber the utmost enthusiasm was displayed. All parties approved the Government's policy, and urged that the terms of peace must be compatible with Bulgaria's great sacrifices.

TURKISH SURRENDER.

BELGRADE, Dec. 24.

Eighteen Turkish officers and 247 men, whose retreat had been cut off by the Greeks, have surrendered to the Servians near Ochrida.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Split amongst the Doctors Widens.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The decision of the Council of the British Medical Association, refusing the Government's final offer under the Insurance Act, has widened the split in the ranks of the doctors. Six prominent members of the Council have resigned, refusing to share the responsibility for the rejection of Mr. Lloyd George's amended terms.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued a statement refusing to accept the alternative proposals. He adds that, if by the 15th of January, when the medical benefits are due, the medical panel in any district is inadequate, they will be provided by other means.

THE ASSUAN DAM.

Heightening Inaugurated by the Khedive.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.

The Khedive to-day inaugurated the heightening of the Assuan Dam, which is expected to add greatly to the prosperity of Egypt.

Lord Kitchener read a message from the King, congratulating the Khedive on the conclusion of the great work.

THE DESTROYER ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The destroyer "Beaver," which went ashore at Haisborough, has returned to Portsmouth under her own steam. She has only slightly damaged her bow.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The death is announced of the painter, M. Edouard Detaille.

M. Edouard Detaille, Hon. K.C.V.O., who painted portraits of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Tsar of Russia, was the recipient of numerous honours—Membre de l'Institut ; Commander of the Legion of onour ; Président d'honneur de la Societe des Artistes Francais; Grand Cordon de l'order de St. Stanilauszede-Russie; Commandeur de l'ordre de la Couronne de Prusse; de Leopold de Belgique; Medaille Coloniale Francaise; member de la Academie des Beaux Arts. He was decorated at the jubilee of Queen Victoria. His works consist chiefly of pictures on military subjects and he carried out the decorations at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and other buildings. The new helmet and mignonette-coloured uniform of the French Army was made to his design.

THE AMBAN OF LHASA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, Dec. 24.

The Amban Lien of Lhasa has arrived at Darjeeling with a suite of about sixty, and will remain here probably till Wednesday, when he is expected to start for Calcutta. The Central Hotel has been put at his disposal while in Darjeeling.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 24.

General Sir J. Nixon, Commanding Southern Army, left yesterday, but returns for Inter-Brigade and Divisional manœuvres from the 4th to 11th proximo.

From the 14th to 16th proximo there will be a Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade staff tour.

CRICKET IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

The Ceylon vs. All-Burma cricket match was concluded last evening. The visitors, who opened their second innings yesterday morning with 36 runs for three wickets, scored 123 runs. All-Burma consequently won the match by one innings and 29 runs.

Last night the visitors dined at the Gymkhana Club, and leave for Colombo to-day.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

Subjects for Discussion at Bankipore.

SUGGESTED POLYTECHNIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Dec. 24.

No less than nine draft resolutions are going to be discussed at the ensuing session of the Industrial Conference fixed for the 30th instant. Two of these urge the establishment of a fully-equipped polytechnic college, and the holding of technical and industrial classes in all schools and colleges, Government, private or aided. The causes of the failure of industrial enterprises in India are enquired into, and the condition and improvement of hand-loom weaving is pressed upon the capitalists. The Conference also called the attention of the Government to the prevailing complaints about the anomalous character of the existing railway rates on goods, and their prejudicial effect on inter-provincial trade, and urges the necessity of laying down the same scale of rates as those for consignments to and from important ports. In the opinion of the Conference, there should be an advisory board to give expert opinion on the development of industrial and commercial exhibitions, the introduction of new and improved methods and processes, and the carrying out of investigations and improvements.

Among this year's contributions to the Conference are papers on : (1) "Work-a-day India," by Mr. Noel Paton ; (2) "Preservation of National Art," by Dr. Khedkar ; (3) "Banking in India," by Mr. Gopal Menon ; (4) "Sugar Industries in India," by Mr. Sahasrabudhe ; (5) "History of the Brass and Copper Industries," by Prof. Shah ; and (6) " Co-operative Village Libraries," by Prof. Samaddar.

TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

Sir Pardy Lukis, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, visited Kemmendine Leper Asylum, accompanied by Colonel Evans, I.M.S., Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Burma. Lepers treated with the leproline injections of Major Ross were shown, but unfortunately the history and photographs of several interesting cases had been taken away by Major Ross, now on leave.

The following remarks were inscribed in the visitors' book by Sir Pardy Lukis:—It has given me great pleasure to visit the Asylum, and to see the many improvements that have been made since I came here in December 1909.

THE LATE MR. GILBERT.

As already announced in the " Bombay Gazette" yesterday, Mr. Reginald Gilbert breathed his last in the Byculla Club on Monday evening. Mr. Gilbert was a well known solicitor in Bombay, being a partner in the firm of Messrs. Payne Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors. Before joining this firm he was in the firm of Messrs. MacFarlane and Gilbert. The deceased gentleman was a popular member of Bombay society, and a keen sportsman. He retired a few years ago and went to England, but came out to Bombay every year. About five weeks ago he came to Bombay, and, having missed his annual trip to India, last year, and intending to pass several months in this city, he had started on a shooting excursion, and while in camp was taken ill, He was brought back to Bombay on Friday morning. In the beginning it was hoped his illness was not of a serious nature, but suddenly grave symptoms showed themselves, and although the best of medical skill and assistance were obtained, he died on Monday evening.

The deceased gentleman was 63 years of age, and leaves behind him a widow and one son, Mr. H. A. Gilbert, barrister-at-law.

The funeral took place last evening at 6 p. m., and was attended by a large number of friends, amongst whom were : the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. H. A. H Payne, Mr. Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia, Mr. Nanabhai Moos, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Col. Lloyd Jones, Dr. Deane, Sir Henry Proctor, Mr. J.C. G. Bowes, Mr. F. C. Remington, Major Pitman, Mr. R. A. Spence, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. Burney, Mr. G. H. McCausland, Mr. R. H. Brooks, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Crawford, Mr. J. P. Watson, Rev. Father Dreckmann, and many others.

BANK OF BURMA,

A meeting of the committee of the depositors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma in liquidation was convened yesterday at 121, Esplanade road, Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha presiding, when the representations received from the creditors of the Bank, both from Bombay and up-country, were considered, and "inter alia" it was resolved to hold in Bombay a general meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the Bank in liquidation on the 4th January 1913, for the purpose of consideration of the following matters :—(1) To report the progress of the working of the committee since the last meeting. (2) To consider proposals from creditors for the purchase for them at a valuation from the liquidator of the Bank of Burma of the shares of the British Burma Petroleum Co. in lieu of their dividends. (3) To transact such other business and consider such other matters as may be brought forward by the committee.

The time and the place of the meeting to be notified hereafter.

The heavy toll which diabtetes annually claims from among educated Indians in the Madras Presidency has attracted the attention of the Government of Madras, and they have been considering for some time past the possibility of instituting an enquiry into the causes and prevention of this dire disease In order to obtain satisfactory results, it will be necessary to appoint an expert from Europe, who may have to devote several years to the study of local conditions and manifestations of the disease.

Some mystery says a Calcutta paper surrounds the movements of H. M. S. "Defence," in view of the situation in the near East. The "Defence" was recently in Colombo. The Royal mail steamer "Orsana" met the "Defence" in the Red Sea, and asked the latter whether she was bound, but the only information available was the "Defence" was going to Suez.

Madras is showing unexpected activity in railway building. The proposal of the South Indian Railway to take a hand in railway development with the District Boards has not, however: met with favourable reception But Madras is confident that it will eventually become the mail and passenger port from the over land route between Europe, Australia, and the Far East—when the trans-persian railway is an accomplished fact.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Necessity for Universal Service.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Lord Roberts' reply to Lord Haldane, published in the *Times* the week the mail left, is courteous, dignified, and marked by the earnestness of purpose which characterises all his utterances on the subject of National Defence. Lord Rosebery aptly described the self-imposed labours of the veteran soldier when, speaking at the opening of a new drill hall for a cyclist battalion in Scotland, he said: "I know no more pathetic or touching spectacle than that of this old hero, full of years and honours, giving up the last years of his life to urge on his countrymen what he believes to be the alarming facts with regard to their military organization—a task onerous and unpopular, but from which he does not shrink. I believe that history, when it comes to sum up this time, will regard it as one of the most astonishing facts in our record and generation, that we should turn a heedless and inattentive ear to the warnings " full of weight and full of experience of the greatest soldier we are privileged to possess."

Much not very intelligent criticism has appeared on the so-called disparagement of and discouragement to the Territorials contained in Lord Roberts' speeches at different times. Such criticism misjudges the speaker, and misunderstands the meaning of his words. He gives every credit to the officers and men, who devote so large a portion of this spare time to the task of making Lord Haldane's organization a success. If every-able bodied man in the country were to do what a small percentage actually do, and not only joined the Home Defence Army, but also rendered himself in every way efficient, if the War Office provided complete and up-to-date equipment, and arranged for such facilities and opportunities of training as would with regular attendance on the part of the individual provide for present and not prospective efficiency, such as can now only be hoped for after six months' strenuous training after the outbreak of hostilities, then Lord Roberts would have nothing to say. The blot on the original scheme of organization is the insufficient training, but it was all that Lord Haldane thought the country would stand on a volunteer basis. The country has shown, as a matter of fact, that even that small amount of time is more than it is disposed to give up voluntarily. The numbers of immature youths who swell the rolls of the various corps are still insufficient to make up the total strength predicated in the scheme as necessary for our regiments, and the able-bodied men enrolled are but a small percentage of those available, and fit, if they were willing.

Practically every point made by Lord Roberts is admitted by Lord Haldane, but, he argues, that a statesman with military advice available, even if only taken in a modified form, is a better judge of the military needs of the country, than a soldier, however distinguished, not in direct touch with the political as well as the military situation, as the latter is dependent on and governed by political considerations. The organization, which bears his name, is supported by the Government, a large majority in the House of Commons, and by the silent endorsement of the Committee of National Defence, it is, therefore. futile to criticize it. As regards the remedy put forward by Lord Roberts and the National League, it would be very expensive and provide a much larger force than required. Practically, therefore, of the arguments expense takes the first place: for a system that produced more men than are needed would only allow a wider field for selection, in other words, admit of a higher standard of physical qualification. On the question of expense there is a very great difference between the estimates as forecasted by the War Office, and by the National League, though the difference is less now than it used to be, the War Office having on reconsideration considerably reduced their figures. That if, and when, a change in organization is found imperative, it will take anything like the form put forward by the National League, is highly improbable. That a change will come, even if it is not unpleasantly forced upon us, is probable, but it will be effected more by a revision of the existing than by the introduction of an entirely new system. There are not wanting signs that it is gradually dawning on the country at large, that the question of compulsion in some form will have to be faced, and the public mind is gradually becoming less averse to the idea. But the awakening is slow, and the realization of the position even slower, and unless the question of National Defence be raised above all party politics, it will be a long time before we have a really effective force available for this purpose any moment that necessity may arise. The position could be very much improved, if the Government would take up the question of the National Reserve seriously, and give it a place in our scheme of National Defence, not merely in after-dinner speeches, but as an integral portion of the forces on which we should have to rely in the event of the Expeditionary Force being required to justify its title. A comparatively small expenditure would enable them to maintain or regain the efficiency gained during their past service, and they would become a valuable asset both as affording a stiffening of experience to the Territorial, and, at least, so far as the younger members are concerned, a reserve to draw upon for the Expeditionary Force supplementary to that rather shadowy skeleton, the special reserve.

Colonel Seely, speaking last night before the London Scottish, indicated that the Government were beginning to realize that, unless they did something in the matter, they would stand a very good chance of losing all the excellent material that had been gathered together, organized up to a certain point, and made ready to their hand by private endeavour. " Arrangements," he said, are now on the point of completion by which we shall ask each member of the National Reserve to undertake an honourable obligation in the event of imminent national danger to place his services at our disposal for Home Defence or, if he so wishes, for general service in war. . . . What we shall do is to find out from each man the place in which he desires to serve, and in which he can best serve in time of war. Clothing, rifles and equipment are to be kept ready for them, and funds will be placed at the disposal of the County Associations to carry this scheme into effect. Every National Reservist so serving will receive what we may term most favoured soldier treatment, and whatever benefits or grants may be given to others they will share in greater or equal degree. The additional funds to be provided will enable the County Associations, not only to carry out this allocation of duties and provision of clothing, but to take other measures to maintain and still further increase the efficiency of these soldiers of the King, who have already given him such long and loyal service. By this means we shall be enabled to more than fill up the deficiency in numbers of the Territorial Force in time of emergency."

I had written my remarks on the Territorials, their deficiencies, and the possibility of the National Reserve, if properly taken up, supplying to some extent those deficiencies, before seeing Colonel Seely's words, and I am glad to say that, even as I wrote, Colonel Seely was expounding the War Office for attaining the same object. The words of the War Minister are vague, and show that once again detail work is to be thrown on the County Associations. As regards provision of arms, clothing and equipment, his announcement seems sufficiently definite, but there is a sketchiness about the training arrangements, which leaves much to be desired. The War Office grants to County Associations in the past have not been notable for liberality. " Here is all we can give you, and you must do the best you can with it." Many, if not most, of the Associations are busy just at present trying to raise extra funds, for what are really bare necessities for a force on a volunteer basis. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the sums given on behalf of the National Reserve will be adequate. If it is, and is properly administered to the best advantage, the War Minister a year hence may be able to say, with truth, what Colonel Seely declared, with an optimism more cheerful than veracious, that our arrangements for Home Defence are satisfactory.

THE MONGOLIAN CRISIS.

Alarm in Inner Mongolia.

A Changchun, correspondent writes :—that the Republican authorities in these parts are thoroughly alarmed about the new Russo Mongolian Treaty, there can be no doubt. It is a significant fact that Prince Nur of Potolakda, who acted as spokesman for the princes present at the Changchun meeting, and the Duke of Koerhlotze (north) who left with Governor Chen, of Kirin, for Kirin on a visit, cut their visit short and Thursday last in company of General Meng of Kirin, passed through Changchun "en route" for Peking. There can be no question that their precipitate visit to Peking is in connexion with Mongolian affairs.

These two Princes have been elected representatives of eastern Inner Mongolia at the Inter-provincial Congress. On account of this new Russo-Mongolian Treaty there are likely to be several complication on the Mongolian-Heilungkiang boundary, especially in the Hulan district, and the task that the Tutuh of that province will have will not be an enviable one.

FREE TRADE ZONE ANNULLED.

Russia has already notified the Republican Government that she, at the end of the present year, will rescind the regulations pertaining to the Free Trade zone which extends for fifty versts (100 li) on either side of the Russo-Chinese land frontiers (i.e. the Treaty and Regulations between Russia and China dated February 12, 1881), and that after this date all Chinese merchandise or products going into Russia will have to pay duty the same as all merchandise of non-Russian origin. Chinese traders, interests will suffer considerably.

I have before me the Russian text of this new Treaty that was signed at Urga on November 3 (October 21, old style) but not the Protocol which consists of the regulations relating to the rights and privileges of Russians in Mongolia. The Treaty consists of four articles. The preamble states that as His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and the Hutuktu Chetzen-Dambu, Sovereign of Mongolia, desiring to come to an understanding and in order to cement the relations of friendship between the two countries have named their plenipotentiaries to make an agreement relating to different matters.

TERMS OF THE TREATY.

The following named plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers, Ivan Korostovetz, Actual Privy Councillor and Envoy Extraordinary; Saimnain Khan (of) Namnum, the patron of 100,000 Truths, Prime Minister, Erdeni-deitzin Khan of Dargi, Minister, of Foreign Affairs; Tushetuzui Duke of Chakdorgab, Minister of Finance; Eudenidalnizin, Duke of Gombosum, Minister of War; Endemixum, Duke of Nomzarai, Minister of Justice, have agreed on the following stipulations:

(1) The Imperial Russian Government will give its aid to Mongolia in order that Mongolia may maintain its independence and preserve its settled organization and also the right of having its own national troops and of refusing to allow either Chinese troops or Chinese colonization in its territory.

(2) The Sovereign of Mongolia and the Mongolian Government will permit to Russian subjects and to Russian trade, the same privileges and rights as formerly enjoyed. These privileges and rights are set forth at length in the protocol below. It is further understood that other nations cannot enjoy any more rights in Mongolia than those given to Russia.

(3) If the Mongolian Government finds it necessary to enter into any separate treaty with China or any other foreign Power, it is understood that this Treaty may not be infringed on or altered in any way without first obtaining the consent of the Imperial Russian Government.

(4) The present friendly Treaty is to come into force from date of the signing of same.

As soon as the full text of the Protocol is to hand, it will be necessary to go into its details " in toto ". The Treaty is a very simple one and, with the exception of China, does not affect the other Powers whose interests in Mongolia are infinitesimal. On the other hand, Russia has big trade interests in Mongolia which she wants to protect. She is not anxious to acquire any territory which is wild to the extreme, all she wants is to be able to buy as she has been buying in the past, cattle, furs, wool, etc. from the Mongols without let or hindrance. Having seen what Chinese colonization has done in Northern Manchuria and Inner Eastern Mongolia she is very loth that the same thing shall happen in Outer Mongolia.

CHINESE TRADE.

As mentioned previously, the anulling of the free-trade zone agreement will considerably affect Chinese traders in Northern Manchuria, as large quantities of Chinese goods and manufactures have found a ready market it Russian territory within the fifty verst limit; but it will also affect Russian trade interests in northern Manchuria and Harbin will be a severe sufferer.

The enormous export of flour from the Harbin mills, on which there was no duty to pay to Russian towns situated in the Amur and in the Maritime Province will all come to an end, the numerous candle, sugar, soap and macaroni factories will likewise suffer on account of the duty which is imposed on goods entering Russian territory. Whether this protective policy is a wise one is yet to be proved, it will at any rate raise the cost of living in all Russian territory.

Entries are being received from all over India for a motor cycle race from Calcutta to Gaya on the 25th January, and it is expected that between 50 and 60 riders will take part in the race.

THE enquiry in connection with the recent riot in the Madras Penitentiary opened to-day, when the members of the Committee visited the jail and inspected the scene of the riot. There was also a parade of convicts in the prison yard, and each was asked if he had any grievance. About twenty convicts complained, mostly about their diet, and these men will be examined to-day.

Eight entries have so far been received for the Lahore Christmas week polo tournament for the Punjab Challenge Cup. Among them are the King's Dragoon Guards, the Rifle Brigade, the 19th Lancers and the 37th Lancers. The last named team has had very bad luck, as it will be without the services of Major T. Talbot who on Thursday had the misfortune to break his collar bone.

The Englishman strongly supports the protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against delays in Small Cause Court litigation and the need for increasing the number of Judges, but hopes that the Chamber will make representations regarding the other Courts in India which are in urgent need of root and branch

EN PASSANT.

If the possibilities of industrial development in India continue to find advocates in one and another eminent person age, qualified to pronounce opinion there must necessarily be a more general awakening. Practical results so far, however, have been the outcome of a few experimentalists who were prepared to put in the maximum of hard work, and chance the risks, rather than that of cool reasoning. The interesting leader in Tuesday's "Gazette" has touched the fringe of a subject that comprehends some important necessities in the domestic lives of every householder in India, European or Native, and it is time, falling the capabilities of private enterprise, that Government should more directly intervene. It needs little of the gift of discernment to decide that in the majority of instances where petty industries exist for the supply of edible items to the daily board reliability is a negative quantity. The question of butter, referred to in the article under notice, forms a particularly apt instance of unchecked abuse. Within the past few years an enormous trade has developed in tinned butter on this side of India, a commodity which in this form was previously confined to the Continental product, and rarely seen except in camp life or aboard ship. The first cost of this article, even on the spot of production, often a long way from large centres of consumption, is roundly ten to twelve annas per lb. Add the cost of freight, tinning and profit per pound, and the uninitiated will wonder how it can be retailed at twelve annas, which many brands seem to be. Well, a half pound tin scarcely turns the scale at that weight gross, while the contents is made up of so-called butter, water and paper. This is one of the commonest frauds before the public, and the perpetrator cannot be dealt with because he does not print the nett weight on the label. One is heartily tired of the 'ghee' question, which, though treated from time to time, by the desultory attention of officials, remains an evil and danger in our midst.

The edible oil industry, touched upon in this connection, is scarcely known as a serious commercial enterprise in India. Take cotton seed oil as an example, a product enormously used at home both as a culinary article and basis for high class soaps. Large quantities of the seed are accumulated in the several Cotton Ginning centres of this country and much that cannot be absorbed by export, or as cattle food is wasted. Toast a ginning factory here and there should utilise idle mechanical power during the off season to run an oil press would occur as a most natural contingency, but the facility is neglected, and what might easily become a staple business lapses through lack of initiative or apathy.

It has been estimated that some fifteen per cent. of women who pass through Magdalen and rescue homes are feeble-minded; that some sixty thousand persons, apart from certified lunatics and imbeciles, require care and control, many of the latter being women; that seventy-eight per cent. of the children born in the workhouses of the United Kingdom are illegitimate, many of them being the offspring of mentally defective mothers, and that each of these women during their lives cost the State approximately £1,000. These are some of the arguments advanced in vindication of the Mental Deficiency Bill, which progressed in the recent Parliamentary session as far as the committee stage but has since been dropped. One clause in this piece of legislation aimed at the prevention of the perpetuation of weak-minded generations by prohibiting marriage between persons so affected, but in the somewhat arbitrary manner proposed there were suggestions of grave doubts, chiefly in the minds of the medical section of the Committee, that definite grounds existed for compulsory methods, beyond the introduction of a system of segregation made attractive to the victims of the irresistible so indissolubly connected with the class in point. The proposed segregation, it would seem, includes, in some cases, virtual deportation to the Colonies; to surroundings and conditions calculated to inspire higher aims and ideas with every inducement to lead clean lives. Obviously in a country like Great Britain, where the liberty of the subject is one of the greatest of unwritten laws, a measure like this entails on administrators most minute and profound consideration, towards which the atmosphere of the House of Commons would not greatly conduce at the present time. Hence the Bill has been dropped for the session, so be renewed, it may be believed, with the spirit that invariably centres round questions affecting the welfare of the nation by all parties. Religious societies and other institutions having as their objects the uprising of the fallen have just lacked he strengthening influence of the law in several material issues touching irresponsible immorality, which has rendered possible the position in one workhouse, where twelve practically imbecile young women were found to have had twenty-one illegitimate children between them.

Several well known dignitaries of the Church have recently pronounced very decided views on the question of bad language in novels of the present age. Two leading publishers seek to justify any such so-understood parliamentary expressions holding up the mirror to nature. "Novelists, including, I am ashamed to say, women novelists, are much more ready to introduce bad language into their texts than in former years," says the Bishop of Chester, the reason for this is, according to Mr. Heinemann, that of writers of the present period being more interested in the poorer classes and depicting them in their peculiar strengths and weaknesses, and by speech not having the polish of the drawing room, the predilection, as is inferred, of there clerical critics. "If the Bishop is right," Mr. Rudyard Kipling says "Mr. Heinmann is the worst offender." It, however, seems probable that this gifted character delineator shared no part of the strictures pronounced if comparison admits of any degree, for, judged by conditions, his phraseology carries the minimum of offence, which can scarcely be said of the loose and meaningless embellishments to language, abounding in the lower grade of novels now-a-days, and which add no descriptive value to those works. Mr. Long, another well known publisher, considers that what is put down by the clerics in question as unseeming "is a part of the tendency towards a strong and healthy realism noticeable in all the arts just now. Things," he continues, "appear in novels to-day, it is true, which were not found in mid-Victorian novels; but I imagine few intelligent people would welcome with enthusiasm a return of the conventional, colourless, lifeless, goody-goody, and at the same time hopelessly untrue fiction typical of thirty or forty years ago."

With the memory of a few at least of the writers of the period referred to, and the realisation that distinguished present day novelists are peculiarly free from the presumably "strong and healthy realism" inferred in the contaminating atmosphere of scores of books sought after with avidity by the younger generation of the present age, one cannot but miss the point of the defence. Unless it was the intention to exclude from the arguments the works of the bevy of writers of the mid-Victorian age which range as classics in libraries of to-day. It is scarcely necessary to mention these in as many words. Mr. Long says he has refused many brilliant novels because they were too outspoken for the libraries, but has published weaker and less worthy novels, "a suggestion of value one cannot well grasp without reserve. A large number of novels of to-day are prurient to a degree, and are responsible for much harm to the minds, of young women especially. And if the Church, through her leaders, took an even sterner view of the tendency, it would not be in excess of the calls of her legitimate mission.

It is generally recognised that the works of Charles Dickens, in common with those of many other writers, lose considerably by adaptation for the stage. In days gone by interest in dramatic representations of a few of his more popular works—Oliver Twist, Dombey and Son, David Copperfield of the number—was mainly centred in a leading character here and there, Sam Emery's "Captain Cuttle", and "Peggotty" standing out boldly in this connection; but these reproductions had usually short lives. A short time ago Oliver Twist was revived, in which the chief attraction was Tree's "Fagin," an intensely clever and harrowing delineation. A new version has just been brought out at the Lyceum, of which the critic of the "Morning Post" writes: "The performance was most cordially received, but one feels that another chance has been lost of rescuing Dickens from himself. What is good is so good, what is bad is so bad, and those who dramatise our stage appear to be incapable of distinguishing between the one and the other." From which it may be gathered that there is specialising in two directions and a candid reviewer is at hand to say so.

LE TATILLON.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Sensational Finish of two Dead-Heats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

The crowd at the stands was enormous, there being hardly any room to move about. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Carmichael arrived in state after the first race, and stayed till the end.

In the Viceroy's Cup the finish was sensational Mayfowl and Brogue dead-heated for the first place, and Gunboat and Hilarity dead-heated for the third place. The racing on the whole was very interesting.

After the race Sir A. Apcar very generously handed the cup over to Mr. Goculdas.

VICEROY'S CUP.—1 1-4 mile.

Sir A. Apcar's Mayfowl 9st. 3lbs. C. Hoyt, M. Goculdas' Brogue 3st ..... A. Hoyt, } Dead Heat.

H. H. Kour Sahib's Gunboat, 9st. 3 lbs ..... W. Southall, Mr. Kelso's Hilarity, 9st. 3lbs. Evans } Dead heat.

ALSO RAN:—Black Buck, 9st. 3lbs; Five Crown, 9st 3lbs; Jemima, 9st 3lbs; John Wesley, 9st 3lbs; Keerit, 9st 3lbs; Saxonite, 9st 3lbs; Sea Lad, 9st. 3lbs; Vavasor 9st 3lbs; Criton 9st 0lbs; Dhu Loun, 9st Valerious, 9st.

BETTING:—Six to four Mayfowl, fives Gunboat, eights Vavasor and Brogue, sixes Saxonite, tens Hilarity and Keerit, fifteens Black Buck and John Wesley, longer prices the rest.

THE RACE:—To a lovely start Five Crown took a lead, followed by Sea Lad, Criton and Hilarity, the rest a few lengths off in a bunch. There was no important change till half-mile post, where the leader fell back, and Vavasor and his rider parted company. The field now closed upon the leaders, and in the home turn Mayfowl came to the front with Gunboat. Opposite the Zeerut opening Mayfowl was alone but Brogue came with a dash, and after a great race dead-heated with the leader. Hilarity also dead-heated with Gunboat for the third place. The last two finished 3 1-2 lengths behind the dead-heathers.

Totes paid Rs. 13 and Rs. 65 to the winners, Rs. 17, Rs. 26, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18 for places.

TIME:—3 min., 3 secs.

GRAND ANNUAL.—2 miles; over 8 flights.

Mr. Scott's Proprietor, 12st. .....Northmore 1
Col. Obaidulla Khan's Parkhill, 11st. 4lbs. Hayhoe 2
Mr. Marshall's Kipling, 9st. 7lbs. .....Quinn 3

ALSO RAN:—Herald, 11st. 0lbs.; Ardglass, 10st. 7lbs; Chow-Chow, 9st. 3lbs.; Bambino, 9st. 0lbs.

BETTING:—Six to four Herald, threes Proprietor, sixes Parkhill and Bambino, tens the rest.

THE RACE:—Proprietor led from start to finish. Parkhill challenged opposite the stand, but the former stayed out and won by 1 1-2 length, 2 lengths between second and third.

TIME:—3 mins. 46 secs.

Totes paid Rs. 42 to the winner; Rs. 20, Rs. 24 and Rs. 46 for place.

INTERNATIONAL PONY PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' Refresher, 9st. 13lb. .....A. Hoyt, 1
Mr. Marshall's Beryl 8st. 6lbs, ...Evans, 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's May Keeley, 8st. 11lbs, ...Davis, 3

ALSO RAN:—Regalia, 9st. 10lbs; Blue Duck, 9st. 3lbs; Fortunate, 9st. 0lbs; Miss Clare, 9st. 3lbs.

BETTING:—Five to one on Refresher, sixes Regalia and Beryl, eights May-Keeley and Blue Duck, longer prices the rest.

THE RACE:—Beryl took a long lead and maintained it till opposite the bend, where she was collared, and Refresher won the race by 1 1-4 length.

Totes paid Rs. 14 to the winner; Rs. 13, Rs. 19, and Rs. 31 for places.

TIME:—1 min., 29 3-5 secs.

CURZON PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. McKerrow's Little Slave, 10st. 7lbs...Templeman 1
Messrs. Dass and Paris' Nuncio, 8st. 5lbs. A Kuhn 2
Mr. Goculdas' Pionic 7st. 13lbs.....A. Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Pretty Good Sort, 9st. 2lbs; Bombastic, 10st. 3lbs; Macann, 8st. 13lbs; Carlton, 8st 3lbs. Vintage, 8st. 6lbs; Reinstated Now 7st 12lbs; Don Unbans, 7st.

BETTING:—Twos Bombastic, threes Nuncio, sevens Pionic and Little Slave, tens or more the rest.

THE RACE:—Bombastic was left standing at a post, and Macann was left several length. Nuncio led from the rest at a hot pace opposite the Zeeru, opening. Little Slave overhauled him, and won the race, after a good finish, by 1 1-4 length, 2 length between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 119 to the winner; Rs. 43, Rs. 18 and Rs. 40 for places.

Times:—1 min. 28 1-4 sec.

CALCUTTA PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. McKerrow's Victo, 9st 3lbs.....Barrett 1
Mr. Garda's Lumination, 9st 3lbs .....Brown 2
Mr. Garda's Chobham, 9st 3lbs .....Southall 3

ALSO RAN:—Kilburnie, 9st.

BETTING:—Evens Lumination, twos Victo, threes Kilburnie, sixes Chobham.

THE RACE:—Kilburnie took a very long lead, and maintained it for five furlongs, where Lumination and Victo passed him. A great race between the last named two ended in a victory for Victo by a neck, three lengths between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 25 to the winner; Rs. 13, and Rs. 12 for places.

TIME:—1 min., 14 3-4 secs.

PADDOCK PLATE.—1 1-4 mile.

Mr. Gardar' B mbastic, 10st 3lbs .....Brown 1
Mr. Dees Pyer's Mostyn, 7st 3lbs .....Dullor 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Bushy Dame, 8st 5lbs .....Davis 3

ALSO RAN:—The Witch, 8st; Wayward and Wild, 9st 5lbs; Lady Spring, 8st 13lbs; Sophocles, 8st 11b; Rapin, 7st 11lbs; Particle, 7st.

Betting:—Six to four Bombastic, threes Wayward and Wild, sixes Sophocles, Lady Spring and Bushy Dame, longer prices the rest.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, the 28th December. All entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, before 6 p. m. on Thursday, the 26th December:—

A Class, start at 3-30 p m. Course: Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. 7-30 miles.

Metre Class, start at 3-40 p m. Course: Same as A Class.

B Class, start at 3 p m. Course: Committee Vessel—N Karanji Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—6 31 miles.

C Class, start at 3-10 p m. Course: Same as B Class.

Sailing Boats Class, start at 3-20 p m. Course: Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—5-2 miles.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held at the Fund office, Bhesania Building, Bastion-road, on Saturday, 21st December 1912, Mr. A. R. King, J. P., presiding. The report for the year 1911-12 was adopted. It showed that the capital of the Widows' Pension Branch was Rs. 29,79,356 and of the Life Assurance Branch Rs. 1,66,759. The number of members on the 31st March 1912 in the former branch was 1,104, and in the latter 199, while 453 widows receive pensions aggregating Rs. 13,068 per mensem. A sum of Rs. 3,504 was paid to four widows during the years as profit balance, besides their monthly pensions. The chairman referred to the flourishing condition of the fund, and requested the members to bring its advantages to the notice of non-subscribers. A new auditor was elected.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay

FEMALE MEDICAL AID.

Work Done by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

It does not appear to be generally known that by paying a donation of not less than Rs. 250, or by an annual subscription of Rs. 25, any lady or gentleman in the Bombay Presidency is entitled to become either a life member, or an annual member, of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch.

Members have the right to attend general meetings of the Association, and to speak and vote thereat. During the year there are from one to three general meetings which are held at Government House. Routine business is transacted by a committee appointed from amongst the members. This committee is appointed biennially. The year is from 1st December to the following November 30th. At the next general meeting, which will be held towards the end of January 1913, or the beginning of February, the committee to act for the next two years will be appointed.

Though in want of funds, the Bombay Branch has avoided making another appeal up to now; nevertheless, such an appeal will eventually have to be made. The steady progress of the work of training and supplying nurses, which is, among others, the chief aim and object of this Branch, is making itself felt throughout the Presidency. Thanks to the generous help of the Wadia trustees, the Cama Hospital Training School is now training as many probationers as there is accommodation for in the nursing quarters. In addition to maintaining the Training School, the Bombay Branch, as far as funds admit of it, gives financial assistance in the mofussil for:—

I. The training and supply of female nurses and midwives for women and children, in hospitals and private houses, in the City of Bombay and in the mofussil, throughout the Bombay Presidency.

II. When the funds of the Association permit, the similar supply of lady doctors, hospital assistants and others with skilled medical training and knowledge.

III. Medical tuition, including the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses and midwives.

IV. Medical relief, including:—(a) The establishment, under female superintendence, of dispensaries and college hospitals for the treatment of women and children;

(b) The opening of female wards under female superintendence in existing hospitals and dispensaries;

(c) The provision of female medical officers and attendance for existing female wards; and

(d) The founding of hospital for women where special funds or endowments are forthcoming.

It is earnestly hoped that the leading residents in Bombay itself and the Presidency will keep in touch and sympathize with the work of this most deserving of all charities for alleviating the sufferings of the women of India, by becoming either permanent or temporary members of the Association.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries will be glad to receive the names of those willing to join. Cheques should be made payable to the Hony. Treasurer, the Hon. Dr. Temulji B. Nariman.

The following are the office-bearers of the Bombay Branch:—President—Her Excellency Lady Clarke; Vice-President—the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt.; Joint Hony. Secretaries—Capt. T. C. Lucas, Government House; Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji J. S. O., The Ridge, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Hon. Treasurer—the Hon. Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Navsari Chambers, Hornby-road, Fort, Bombay.

EUGENICS AND LEGISLATION.

At a time when a desire for the betterment of the race is, to an increasing extent, occupying the minds of all thinking persons, the article, "Eugenics and Legislation," by Edward Manson in the October number of "The Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation," is of great interest.

"The growing humanitarianism," he says, on modern communities under the influence of civilisation and Christianity has long been working, and is still working, against the stern law of natural selection." "The weak that would have died under the old regime live on, the feeble-minded grow up and propagate themselves—transmitting their taints and weaknesses, their diseases and defects. "How, then, are we to reconcile humanitarianism with the welfare and improvement of the race? The author thinks this reconciliation possible. The Eugenist, he says, can do much towards an improvement by educating the mind and conscience of the community, but the State must reinforce this moral code by legislation. There are, he maintains, three factors involved: Heredity, Environment and Education, and in the two latter the state has been averting itself with growing emphasis during the last fifty years.

When Mr. Manson discusses state controlled marriage, he is on much more controversial ground. After a plea for the love-match, he states the methods for the elimination of the unfit by legislature may be summed up under three heads: (1) Restrictions on marriage; (2) Sterilisation, (3) Segregation. As an example of the first of these controls' our table of affinities might be cited. With regard to sterilisation, he points out that steps have already been taken in certain parts of the United States, and that the method by segregation was well illustrated by the Mental Deficiency Bill recently before Parliament. Mr. Manson does not specifically state whether he personally favours the second of these methods, but, to most people, it would certainly seem a drastic remedy. To put the power to perform an act of this kind into the hands of government officials appears an exceedingly dangerous thing to do, and, in practice, might lead to grave abuses. Interference with the liberty of the subject is becoming only too common, and, to add the medical inspector to our other troubles, would be the last straw. The medicine man at one's back and call is a very useful person, but, invested with rights such as here suggested, he becomes a very Spanish Inquisitor with more plenary powers of mutilation than the historic institution's minions.

That in an otherwise admirable article the subject of divorce should have been neglected seems a strange omission. The easy separation of the mentally or physically unfit, even though bound by matrimonial vows, would, from the Eugenical point of view, seem to be of the first importance.

The periodical contains many other features of interest, notably a series of essays, which are appearing in each number, on the "Great jurists of the World." Jean Baptiste Colbert and Jacques Cujas are dealt with this month. As a frontispiece the journal has a portrait of the Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G. C. S. I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., and contains a short appreciation of this one-time Governor of Bombay, by Dr. Thomas Batty.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

With a chill Christmas nip in the air and a brilliant moon lighting our way, we trotted out to Jackal Hill, near Andheri, for yesterday morning's meet.

The sun, however, soon outshone his sister orb, and it was shortly before 7 o'clock when the master, with 16 odd couple of hounds and a small field of about 25 after him, moved off over the hill to draw the scrubland on the eastern side. A false cast raised our hopes momentarily, but hounds worked on until the high ground near Chuckla Hill was reached, where they got well on to the line, about which there was no mistake.

In and out of the brushwood, they drove their jack uphill, and then, swinging about, ran him down again. Working beautifully in the undergrowth hounds never gave their quarry a rest, driving him round and round until they reached Chuckla Lane, where, loathe to leave the safety of cover, "jack" managed to break back again.

Hounds were quickly after him, however, and at length rushed him out into the more open country towards Irla. Here he took a sharp left-handed turn, and, going at a rare pace, we swept across the melon ground to the southern slopes of Chuckla Hill, round which hounds bustled the jack before he could make for the cover he had so recently quitted. The line now took us across the top end of the Bombanvadi Valley fenced with some nice bunds, and so on to the Andheri-road. Across the road, "jack" took to the wood, running to the left of the Grange Bands, but, on approaching Stacey's Tank, swung slightly left-handed through the mango topes towards Bob rts Corner, whence he ran on into the grass lands. Hounds were now close upon him, and finally ran into him not far from Goregaon station. The run lasted about 40 minutes, and, being far from home, we did not draw again.

Next Tuesday's meet is at Santa Cruz.

Madam!
Tie a knot in your handkerchief, before going out, to remind you to order a tin of
Van Houten's Cocoa
A delicious beverage.
THE STANDARD COCOA OF THE WORLD.
CHEAP, BECAUSE A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAY.
A FOOD FOR THE MUSCLES.
A TONIC FOR THE NERVES.
A DELICACY FOR THE PALATE.
Try it!

HIS EXCELLENCY'S DILEMMA.

SPECIAL SHORT STORY.

[BY F. FRANKFORT MOORE.]

"Good heavens! Robina!" exclaimed His Excellency, his eye fixed upon the beautiful passenger, and at the exclamation she sprang to her feet crying "Conway! Conway!"

Willie watched the meeting and the greeting of the two, but presently Sir Conway hurried towards him, and drew him to one side. He was pale and flurried.

"Stamford, I am a ruined man unless you help me," he said in a low eager voice.

When Willie Stamford got his instructions from Sir Conway Leeson, regarding the writing of a certain letter to Miss Pannett he was pretty wild Sir Conway was the Governor of St. Ursula, a small island in the Atlantic, which had once been of great importance to Great Britain, but which had gradually been falling off as a calling-place for vessels. Still, it served as an excellent excuse for the drawing of a salary of £1,200 a year by Sir Conway Leeso, K. C. M. G., and one of £360 by his private secretary, the Honourable William Dudley L'Estrange Stamford. The latter, after receiving certain instructions from the former, had indulged in the inexpensive luxury of kicking a soft footstool across the dining-room of the clubhouse while referring to Sir Conway as a thoroughgoing rotter, and various other abstractions of an uncomplimentary nature.

It would be difficult for even the most ardent admirers of Mr. Stamford to justify his attitude of hostility to his chief, who had always treated him with consideration, though it may certainly be said that there were some points in connexion with the interview he had had with Sir Conway which could not but provoke to such an ebullition of temper a young man of his nature.

This is what had happened. Sir Conway had confided in his secretary to the extent of telling him that he was weary of his single life; and then he had gone on to say that during his last visit to England, he had met Miss Lucy Pannett and admired her greatly—so greatly, in fact, that since the death of her father, Colonel Pannett in the previous year, he had come to the conclusion that she was the only girl in the world who could make him happy.

This was indeed news to Mr. Stamford; and even when the words that sprang to his lips, but remained frozen there, were "old rotter!" But he could not say except that he, too, had met Miss Pannett (as a matter of fact he had loved her for some time and had an understanding with her), and had Sir Conway reason to believe that Miss Pannett—eh—ah—that is to say——

"Reciprocated—that is the word you want, isn't it?" said His Excellency, kindly.

"Of course, yes—reciprocated—that is the word" said Willie.

"Well, never having had a chance of speaking freely to her on the subject it would, of course, be difficult to say for certain; but—but—well, she shall have an opportunity now, Stamford—an opportunity of reciprocating when you have written to her."

"I? Why should I write to her, sir?" cried Willie.

"Well, that's just what I wish to explain, Stamford," said Sir Conway. "The fact is that—that—I haven't the light touch that you have at this sort of thing. I've been trying my hand at a letter for the past two days, and I find that I can't do it as it should be done."

"But you must make an effort, sir," said Willie. "You must pull yourself together—you must, indeed! The writing of a letter of this sort is not a thing that should be delegated to another person, I can assure you."

"I'm not so certain of that, Stamford. You are my private secretary."

"Official, sir."

"Official, of course; and when my wife comes here, won't she occupy an official position as the head of Government House? But I don't want to set you down to this matter as an official duty; I prefer requesting you as a friend to oblige me. Now, you will not refuse such an appeal, I know."

Willie frowned, and gave his grape fruit a vicious stab with his knife, but he saw there was nothing left for him, but to carry out the orders of his chief—order or request or whatever he chose to call it. No alternative was left to him if he wished to live in peace on the island. He knew that the wrath of Sir Conway would be quite equal to turn this isle of Eden into an Inferno for his secretary.

The steamer was to call at St. Ursula for the mails the next day, and Sir Conway had rather more than hinted to Mr. Stamford that he would like the letter to go by this mail; but Mr. Stamford had made no greater progress with the letter than was represented by the indentations in the club footstool. And then some of the other members of the club put in an appearance and there was a game or two of billiards and a cocktail or two by way of refreshment. By the aid of such stimulants to composition Willie Stamford was able to collect his thoughts and put into due form—the most formal form he could devise—the proposal of Sir Conway to Miss Lucy Pannett. He was too honourable in respect of Sir Conway to give anything of a farcical tone to the document, but he was not too honourable in regard to himself and the young woman with whom he had had that kind of lover's agreement known as an "understanding" to refrain from sending by the same mail a personal and unofficial letter to Miss Pannett acquainting her with all the circumstances of the case and leaving it for her to decide what reply she should make to the flattering offer made by His Excellency.

He considered himself—so easily satisfied is a man's conscience when that man is a devout lover—extremely scrupulous in every part that he had played in the transaction. He did not think that, considering all the circumstances of the case he had acted dishonourably in refraining from telling Sir Conway in the first instance of the understanding which he himself had with Lucy Pannett.

But all the same he was slightly uneasy in regard to the success of his scheme for some reasons, the main one being that he did not quite see himself continuing the private secretary to Sir Conway, when that dignitary had come to learn the truth of the business so far as it related to that "understanding." He rather thought that he would try to get off to England on urgent private affairs when it could no longer be kept secret.

There was also another matter that added to his uneasiness, for it so happened that there was likely to be a vacancy in a certain department of the administration of St. Ursula, and as there was a good salary attached to it, and no one more highly qualified than himself to fill it (so he thought), he had hopes of securing it by the goodwill of the Governor. But what chance would he have of obtaining the goodwill of the Governor, if His Excellency discovered that he was practically engaged to the young woman to whom he had sent His Excellency's proposal of marriage? He had not unlimited confidence in Sir Conway's magnanimity; he was rather inclined to believe that the Governor would, on discovering the truth, "take it out of him" in some way.

Now the island of St. Ursula has not yet been connected by cable with the mother country, and a full month must elapse before a reply can be received to any letter posted to England from the island, and Willie Stamford saw that unless he made all the running toward the coveted post during this month he would have little chance of it at a later period. But when he sounded his chief as delicately as he could on the subject of his chances he found that his chief did not respond with any great enthusiasm.

He had not quite succeeded before the official resignation of Mr. Saffons reached the governor, and two days later the English mail arrived, including a letter addressed to Sir Conway from Miss Pannett, marked "private." The private secretary saw the address and knew the handwriting, but when he came to look for a letter to himself in the same writing, he searched the bag in vain. His Lucy had written to Sir Conway and had ignored him.

To say that he was surprised would be to convey only the vaguest idea of his feelings. He was amazed. He had thought of the girl as absolutely secured to him, and the possibility of her preferring a man of fifty-three to himself had never been entertained by him for a moment. But, of course, he quickly perceived that in rejecting Sir Conway, it showed better taste on her part to write to him direct and not to his private secretary.

But why should she ignore the existence of the man with whom she had had that "understanding"? That was the question which troubled him until Sir Conway returned after reading his letter. Sir Conway was smiling, he was inclined to be excited. He seemed also inclined to be confiding—up to a certain point.

"I think it's all right, Stamford," he said in a low voice.

"All right?" said Stamford weakly.

"Yes; she does not say decidedly that all is right, but she is coming out by the next steamer."

"What—coming out—next steamer?" stammered Stamford. He was aghast at the information.

"Yes; she says she thinks it wisest to do so, and I'm inclined to believe that she is right. You can understand that she would not take so decisive a step unless she meant to accept my proposal."

"I suppose not, sir," said Stamford, and forthwith put some official question to His Excellency in his anxiety to change the subject.

He was more astonished than ever at this turn which matters were taking. He could not believe that his Lucy would throw him over in favour of a man old enough to be her father; but what was there left for him to think? Would she be mad enough to make a journey of seven or eight thousand miles when she could have rejected Sir Conway by letter at the cost of one penny?

He could only be patient for the week, that would elapse before the arrival of the next steamer; but his efforts in this direction were not altogether successful.

The steamer was signalled in due course, and the Governor's launch was alongside it almost before the anchor had been let go. Sir Conway went up the companion with dignity and looked around him. His secretary did the same, and with him, saw a strikingly handsome lady reclining in a deck chair, but she was not Lucy Pannett.

"Good heavens! Robina!" exclaimed His Excellency, his eyes fixed upon the beautiful passenger, and at the exclamation she sprang to her feet crying "Conway! Conway!"

Willie watched the meeting and the greeting of the two, and then strolled toward the entrance to the cabins. Here he was met by the captain who had plenty of news of an interesting political character to offer him, so that he could not escape for a quarter of an hour, and all this time he could see his chief and the lady talking very intimately together as far astern as they could go.

What did it all mean, he wondered.

His suspense was soon relieved, for Sir Conway hurried toward him, and drew him to one side. He was pale and flurried.

"Stamford, I am a ruined man unless you help me," he said in a low eager voice.

"How so, sir—ruined?" said Stamford.

"Well, not quite, but still—oh, Stamford, Mrs. Cleaver has come out from England to me—her husband is dead—he has been dead for a whole year and I never knew it."

Neither did I. Who was Mr. Cleaver sir?"

"He was the wretch who for eleven years illtreated the best and most charming woman that ever lived—the woman for whom I have kept single all my life. We were engaged, Stamford, but that wretch lied to her about me and ensnared her into marrying him. But I have never ceased to love her, Stamford, and now—Stamford, you will help me?"

"With my latest breath, sir; only tell me how."

"The other—Miss Pannett—she has come out too—you—only you can explain to her how matters stand. you can tell her that I wrote to her under a misapprehension—that I had no notion that Robina—Mrs. Cleaver, I mean—was free; but that now—you will have your work cut out for you, my boy; but you will succeed—you are so glib—so persuasive."

"Sir Conway," said Willie, after thinking deeply for a short space. "Sir Conway, I am, as you know, a fool when any question of duty arises; and that is why, sooner than see you in a fix, I will take her—Miss Pannett—off your hands altogether."

"How could you do that, unless,—oh, heavens! such devotion has no parallel in the annals of the Colonial Office! But I could not think of letting you sacrifice yourself."

"What signifies a fellow like me, sir, in comparison with you? What signifies anything in comparison with duty, sir? I tell you that I will not flinch from the task that is laid upon me."

"God bless you, my boy! But the young woman?"

"Leave her to me, sir. I think I can persuade her to help me to do my duty."

Sir Conway turned away greatly affected, and his private secretary made a dive for the companion leading to the cabins with the expression that the face of Curtius must have worn when he leapt into the Gulf in the Forum.

In another minute, Lucy was in his arms, trying to tell him some of the details of the scheme which had occurred to her and her friend Mrs. Cleaver, to being about the happiness of that worthy gentleman Sir Conway Leeson, and incidentally of three other people, for Sir Conway clearly saw that his duty lay in recommending Willie Stamford to the post vacated by Mr. Saffons, and the result of his appointment proved how sagacious was the judgment of His Excellency on this matter.

POLO AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

In the Calcutta Polo Club Jubilee Tournament the Fellistians beat Calcutta after a well contested game, by 9 goals to 6.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

Hallo, exclaimed an anxious guardian to his niece, as he entered the parlor and saw her on the sofa in the arms of a swain who had just popped the question and sealed it with a kiss. What is the time of the day now?

I should say it was about half-past 12, was the cool reply.

I see you are almost one.

TRUE.

Teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history and she asked if anyone could tell her what a groundhog was.

Up went a little hand, waving frantically.

Well, Carl, you may tell us what a ground-hog is.

Please, ma'am, it's a sausage.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

Oh, thank you, exclaimed an elderly lady to a laborer who surrendered his seat in a crowded tramcar—thank you very much.

That's orl right, mum, was the rejoinder. As the lady sat down the chivalrous labourer added:—Wot I see is, a man never ort to let a woman stand. Some men never gets up unless she's pretty; but, you see, mum, it don't make no difference to me.

ONE ON HIM.

He was a smart junior, with a rising reputation for genius in the art of cross-examination. Said he to a witness, a garrulous but alert old lady:—

How much money had you in your pocket when you say it was picked?

Four shillings, two sixpences, and a sovereign in gold, came the reply trippingly on the tongue.

Did you ever see a sovereign in anything but gold? was the next question, cynically put.

Yes; I once saw King Edward in a carriage.

THOSE AWFUL BOYS.

The residents of a certain suburb were for a time governed by a passion for giving sweet, poetical names to their estates. There was one such man who built a handsome villa, calling it The Nutshell. To the surprise of all, therefore, the name was one day suddenly changed to Sylvan Nook and a flood of enquiries soon began to pour in.

Why have you given your home a new name? a friend asked. What was the matter with The Nutshell?

I sickened of it, said the owner with a sigh. There isn't a boy within two miles hereabouts who hasn't stopped and rung the doorbell to ask if the colonel was in.

ON HIS LAURELS.

An undertaker was discussing queer sepultures.

A queer sepulture indeed, he said, was that of a German playwright, Gustave von Moser. Von Moser kept in his house a costly and beautiful urn. He purposed to be cremated and his ashes were to be put in the urn afterward.

But the strangest thing about the urn was that it contained a little[pod of ashes during von Moser's life. He used, you see, to get a good many laurel wreaths when his new plays were put on, and he would take a spring from each wreath, burn it, and drop the ashes into the urn.

My own ashes, he would say, will lie on trop. Thus, after death, it may be truly said of me that I am resting on my laurels.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS FRAMPTON AND MR. McGRATH.

Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath, who are well-known in the East for their recent connection with the Bandmann Opera Company, made a very successful debut in their new role of society entertainers at the Excelsior Cinematograph last evening. They were early assured of a hearty welcome, for practically every seat in the house was booked some hours before the performance commenced. The usual bioscopic programme was given, and they occupied the stage for half an hour after the interval. Their entertainment was a pleasant melange of song, duologue and dance, and it was particularly notable for the high standard of every item. There are no cheap, tinkly tunes in their repertoire. Mr. McGrath, for instance, sings songs of a classical order, but such as are not too severe to appeal to a popular audience; the two "final dances, are distinguished by originality and a light though just demeanour, while their sketchy duologues are witty and well-expressed. Miss Frampton, in addition, sings songs of an amusing and whimsical type, to her own accompaniment.

Last night both artistes were in good form. Mr McGrath was well-suited by his two songs, "For you alone" (taken, by the way, from Signor Caruso's repertoire), and "An emblem," and did full justice to the beautiful settings. Miss Frampton sang in a pleasant manner "Dear little Jammy Face", and "If no one ever marries me." They joined in a diverting little duet, "You and I," which is reminiscent of happy youthful days on the river, by the seaside, and so forth, and contains some pretty pantomime, a coon-dance called "Moon Man," and a waltz-scene which contains a delightful dance, and is named "Sitting out." The whole of their programme, with the possible exception of one of Mr. McGrath's songs, was new to Bombay, and every item was received in a most cordial manner. Miss Frampton was rewarded at the conclusion with three handsome bouquets. The pair will give another entertainment at this evening's after-dinner performance.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

Mr. Leo Cherniavsky, the violinist of the famous trio, tells, when giving a concert in Bombay tomorrow evening, one or two amusing experiences which befell them in South Africa. The Cherniavskys were in Britstown, and had given strict instructions to the door-keeper of the hall that no one was to be admitted during the performance of any item in the programme. He understood so he said. They were in the middle of the beautiful movement "Aases Tod" from Grieg's "Peer Grynt" music, when a great commotion was heard. Two ladies and a Dutch farmer had arrived late and were demanding to be shown into their seats at once. The doorkeeper tried to keep them quiet, but to no purpose. He then completely lost his head, and ran up to the stage, plan in hand, and said to Mr. Leo. "which seats—or seats for the gentleman. Leo exasperated turned and said quite audibly "Go" way d—food." The item was ruined, and the three musicians, struck by the humour of the situation, completely broke down, and indulged, with the audience, in a hearty laugh Another experience, which has almost a touch of tragedy about it, occurred on their journey to Frankfort. "They came to a river which they couldn't cross." The floods were on. So they sat and waited to see if there was any possibility of their getting through later on. At five o'clock the water was still very high, so they took courage in their hands and undressed, put all their baggage on the hood of

EX-SOLDIERS FROM INDIA.

Arrival in Adelaide.

The first batch of ex-soldiers selected by Mr. J. B. Tothill (Emigration Agent for South Australia in India), to be employed as farm labourers in this State, arrived from India by the French steamer Armand Behic on Nov. 20. There are only five men in this contingent, and they will be at once sent to the country by the Immagination Department.

"The men appear to have been well selected," said Mr. E. J. Field (Immigration officer) on Wednesday and should prove useful to their employers and valuable settlers to the State. It is expected a large number of the men would have arrived this month, but Mr. Tothill has informed the Commissioner of Crown Lands that difficulties in obtainning discharges from the Army will unfortunately prevent some of the men selected from reaching South Australia as early as was hoped. Fartner batches of the soldiers are expected to arrive in the course of the next few weeks.

The men were at the Immigration Office and expressed delight at having decided to come to South Australia. 'We all agree that this is a white man's country after having put in some years in the army in India,' said one, 'and we are not sorry that we came here instead of returning to England.' This opinion was endorsed by the others. It was explained that short service men, that is men who have enlisted for from six to eight years, according to the branch of the Imperial army they joined, are allowed to return to England at the expense of the Government on the expiration of their terms, but the men have been given the option of coming to Australia instead having their fares paid. However, only two of the five men who arrived on Wednesday have served their full term and were thus entitled to a free passage. The others enterprising young men had bought their discharge from the army for £25, and paid their own passage money. The Imperial authorities allow them to do this, and the scale for the purchase of the discharge varies, being £25 for men drawing service pay and £18 for those drawing proficiency pay. The discharge can be purchased in ordinary cases after three years service in India, but then only if the purchaser under-takes to leave the country. Exceptions to the rule regarding the time of service are made in some instance.

In was ascertained that the majority of those in the Indian Army are desirous of coming to Australia. "We learned there that Australia is a prosperous country," said one of the men "and quite a number of men have filled in papers with the object of coming here as soon as their term of service expires. Another batch will arrive in about three weeks, and it is expected that 100 will have reached these shores by next March. After the men have served their terms of six or eight years, they are placed on the reserve-list for 12 years, and during that extra time they receive reserve pay of 6d. per day."

"There is no inducement to remain in India at the expiration of service," said one of the immigrants, "because very little manual work is done by the whites there. The average pay of the Indian native is about 4d. per day, and a white man can not compete with them at that rate. Certainly some drift into the white police force and a number are employed as guards and engine drivers on the railways."

"Although we had no particular work offered to us before we left India, we were assured that we would have no difficulty in securing employment," they explained. "We have come out to take our chance, as it is no good our going back to England. Up to the time of our leaving, Mr. Tothill had been among the Ninth Division of the army in Southern India, and the men have been favourably disposed towards coming to Australia. There are nine divisions of the army in India, and it comprises about 45,000 waite troops, made up to 75,000 by native soldiers."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 24.

The weather has been dry over the whole Indian area, but there are indications of the approach of a disturbance from Persia.

Forecast :—A few falls along the North-West Frontier.

Earthquake Report :—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin, three or four thousand miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph, at 5 hrs. 36mins this morning.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess expect in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal at Bhuj, Bhavanagar Para and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan,—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect) Minimum temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad,—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Minimum temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks—There has been an increase of cloud in north-west India. Weather, however has again been dry and is likely to remain so.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 23rd Dec. to 6 a.m. on the 24th December :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total mortality from all causes...	0	0
Cholera	5	4

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 7th Dec. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 7th Dec. 191 2				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·13	1794500	29461728	31256228
A.-D.-C. Ry.....	125·83	40000	810137	850137
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	4000	74293	78293
Total...	2957·25	1838500	30346228	32184728
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Dec. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·68	1840871	25746008	27586879
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·90	53995	781415	835410
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	4185	64695	68880
Total...	2957·87	1898051	26593118	28491169
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	— 0·55	46871	3715790	3669419
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R.	— 0·07	— 12995	+ 27722	+ 14727
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	.....	— 185	+ 9598	+ 9413

Note.—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st Oct. 1912.

MISCELLANY.

The Russian Government is in sad trouble with its latest Duma. By dint of great exertions it succeeded in getting together a Duma which was all that it could desire. Provincial governors were instructed to see that no person of suspected views should either use his vote or stand at a candidate. To make doubly sure, the Holy Synod mobilised the whole of the clergy to vote and work for safe Government candidates. As a result the Duma turned out to be overwhelmingly "black." It counted, on a total membership of 442, no fewer than 157 avowed reactionaries of the right and 63 covert reactionaries styling themselves Nationalists —together exactly one half of the Chamber less one.

The Government rejoiced, but its joy was short-lived. No sooner did the Duma assemble than one by one the deputies who were supposed to belong to the reactionary Right began to throw off the mask and proclaimed themselves either members of the moderate Centre parties or, in some cases, even of the progressive Left. The result has been that the reactionary Right now counts only 38 members, and, the majority is practically in the hands of constitutional reformers. The Government is very much annoyed, and it is rumoured that M. Makaroff, the Minister of the Interior, who had charge of the elections, is on the point of resigning his post. But that is the worst of a Parliament. No matter what pains you take to get a docile one together, you can never be sure how it will turn out when it is once elected.

The head of the new provisional Government of Albania, the latest prospective addition to the Balkan States is Ismail Kemal Bey, who is reputed to have been one of the authors of the Turkish counter-revolution of April 13, 1909. He belongs to foremost Albanian family of Flora. The same family counts among its members Ferid Pasha, an ex-Grand Vizier and relative of the Khhedive of Egypt. Ismail Kemal in his younger days (he is now 62 years of age) was one of the founders of the first Albanian literary society which tried to foster Albanian nationalism by propularising the Latin alphabet for the unwritten Albanian language.

This annoyed Abdul Hamid, and Ismail Kemal had to go into exile. He lived for many years in Paris and became a member of the Young Turkish party. But his sympathies were with its right wing, which was in favour of provincial decentralisation, and when he came back to Constantinople after the revolution he soon became the avowed enemy of the new centralising "regime" of the Young Turkish Committee. He did not hesitate, as was afterwards proved by documents from Abdul Hamid's archives, to make an alliance with the "Red Sultan" in order to over throw the Young Turks. The attempted failed, and Ismail Kemal went back into exile. He only returned in the summer of this year on the collapse of the Young Turkish Government. Should Albania ever become a principality it is probable that his relative Eerid Pasha will be its head, while Ismail Kemal himself will be its Prime Minister.

The Austrian is the polyglot army of a polyglot Empire composed of peoples who speak only or mainly German, Czech, Ruthenian, Polish, Hungarian, Slovene, Servian, Roumanian, and Italian dialects. Of necessity a method has had to be found for putting order into this medley of speech. German is the military language, and in every regiment, of whatever nationality, all the essential orders are given in it. The masterful Hungarians have tried, for patriotic reasons, to break this system by demanding the substitution of Magyar for military orders in regiments belonging to the southern half of the monarchy, but so far they have failed, owing to the quity-reasonable opposition of the military authorities. A knowledge of German, apart from the mere recognition or the words of command, is of course not required from the rank and file. The non-commissioned officers are expected to know a little more than this, but not much. All the ordinary business of a regiment is dons in the language of the men, whatever it may be—Czech, Magyar, Roumanian, and the rest. It is the duty of an officer to acquire at least a working knowledge of the regiment-speech, as it is called, and, to their credict, they usually do so. Austrian officers, like those in other armies, are regularly moved from regiment to regiment, they naturally become expert linguist.

The present contribution of India towards the cost of marine defence is represented by the maintenance of the Royal Indian Marine (used for transport and survey work) and a sum amounting to a little over £100,000 a year for the East Indies Squadron. That squadron is not an important fragment of the Imperial Navy, for even it flagship is only a second-class cruiser. The payment from the Indian Government is largely in consideration of services rendered in the Persian Gulf, a business of no little importance in these days of gun-running. The ships of the Royal Indian Marine are not armed although the officers periodically undergo naval training. The guns for their use are usually kept ashore. The marine defences of India are subject to queer accidents. Some years ago new boilers made for the torpedo-boats then stationed in Bombay Harbour were lost, and found months afterwards by the Admiralty at Bermuda.

The more than 30 millions sterling of the Indian War Budget goes, of course, to the complete maintenance of the Army of India. The Regular forces now number about 235,000 men, of whom 75,400 are white troops, 2,400 British officers and non-commissioned officers with the native army, and 159,400 are natives of India. Besides these there are 35,500 volunteers, mostly British, Indian army reserves 25,500, and Imperial Service troops 20,700 —total 319,000. The Imperial Service troops are maintained entirely by the Indian ruling chiefs. They are trained and armed like the native army, and have done service in China and Somaliland. To all the foregoing must be added the surviving forces of the Native States. They are greatly diminished in number, and are now believed to total about 93,000, armed with smooth-bore muskets:

A Birmingham news paper a day or two ago recorded quite seriously the death in that city of "the inventor of alarm clocks." "A quarter of a century ago," the paragraph tells us, "he (i.e., the now deceased clockmaker) hit upon the brilliant idea of an alarm bell on a clock to strike at any arranged time. This was patented and rapidly became popular all over the world." There is something wrong in the reckoning here, for John Wesley died more than a quarter of a century ago, and yet he once "procured an alarm which waked me the next morning at seven." and Samuel Pepys, who also died more than a quarter of a century ago, once recorded in his famous "Diary": "Up betimes by the help of alarum watch." Birmingham is the home of many inventions, but there was practically no Birmingham in existence when alarum clocks were first made.

It was noted the other day that any camp or hat without a brim would serve the Moslem peasant instead of the fez. The only thing needful is that he should be able to touch the ground with his forehead in prayer. It is said that Mohammed II., the Conquerer of Constantinople, mindful of the inconveniences and even dangers to which his corps of Janissaries was exposed owing to the absence of a shade to their eyes, thoughts of having brims fitted to their turbans. But the religious authority the Sheikh-ul-Islam, had to be persuaded. So one day, when the sun shone fiercely, Mohammed summoned the ecclesiastic to his presence.

Seating himself with his back to the window, the Sultan entertained the Sheigh-ul-Islam for a long hur in a position that exposed his eyes and face to the sun. But though the Sheikh blisked and perspired and at last swooned, he would not surrender and the Sultan's decree was vetoed.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

We have now, apparently, two books which aim to shed light upon the personality of George Gissing. "The Private Papers of Henry Rycroft" was commended to the public as "but thinly veiled autobiography," while Mr. Morley Roberts's book is a biography set forth under the form of a romance. They are in obvious respect widely different books and the impression that a reading of both leaves upon the mind is that if ever there is to be a full and systematic life of Gissing it has yet to be written. In the meantime most will probably agree in regarding the two works as complementary to each other, and will make a mental conflation of them on the principle that Mr Roberts gives us the outward facts of his friend's career while the "Papers" reveal chiefly his temperament, reflections and outlook upon life.

Thus combined they enable us to single out certain elements that must have contributed to make the burden of Gissing's privations and misfortunes just less than absolutely intolerable. That the burden was heavy is known. Rycroft gave us some glimpses of them. But there were calamities in Gissing's life to which in his writings he does not allude, and these raise his story at times almost to the level of tragedy. Thus it is a fine picture which we have of Rycroft writing in the cellar where by day the grey light that enters comes filtered first through the grating in the street overhead and then through the panes of a thickly begrimed window and where by night he can hear the tramp of the posse of policeman going out upon duty. It is one of those pictures which, presenting genious in uncongenial surroundings, have always a curious charm for the imagination, and perhaps, for its extreme definiteness, it deserves to be classic. But Mr. Roberts's description of the lodging in the slum, of the filthy, discorded, and unfurnished interior, with the wife lying on the brink of delirium tremens in the next room, awakes far more sombre feelings. Now Gissing had been, at any rate, decently brought up; he was an educated man; he had artistic perceptions; how could he continue to endure such circumstances which he had failed to mend?

At any rate he did endure them, and that, it would, seem not without cheerfulness, and it is possible to signalise three ingredients in Gissing's temperament that enabled him to do so. For one thing, he had one of those adaptable natures which, however they may resent and struggle against a painful environment, contrive nevertheless by and by to sink into a state approximating to contentment. "A door that locked, a fire in winter, a pipe of tobacco—these were things essential; and, granted these, I have been often richly contended in the squalidest garret." "Did I feel miserable?" he adds. "Not a bit of it. . . . How surprised and indignant I should have felt had I known of anyone who pitied me! Then good literature was to him what it is to few. He seems to have been one of those men who can read a classic "with a shout of joy," and he had the key to many literatures. Books, of course, are not everything, but he who, while working a novel in seven months, elected to give his spare moments to Aristophanes and, the Divina Comedin must have had a marvellous power of absenting himself from reality. Finally to the appreciation of the scholar he added the passion of the craftsman. He took a pleasure in fine workmanship, and those corrections of his manuscript, those tearings up and rewrittings which are so repugnant to the ordinary artisan in letters, were part of the pleasure he took in exercising his craft of writer.

Mr. Monkhouse's "Dying Fires" is in many ways a remarkable book. It is remarkable for its almost complete reliance on the introspective method: there is a minimum of plot, a minimum of incident, a minimum of dialogue (yet how superb the scanty dialogue is!), and a minimum of description. It is remarkable for a soul-searching quality which it has because of the truthfulness of its analysis of the relations between the husband and the wife, and in virtue of which it will carry disquietude into households of the sort that hitherto have laughed at the saying that "habit is failure." It is remarkable, finally, in its enlisting warm sympathy with a heroine who, apparently, has no body. There is absolutely no clue to her personal appearance. One of the male characters is dark, another is fair, and a third has a finely shaped head, but a reader has no hint as to how he is to visualise the heroine. Yet she is palpable, and the successive phases through which her mind passes are so convincingly portrayed that when the poor strained woman bursts into tears on her mother's shoulder, a reader feels that the author has brought off a fine effect in a most masterly way. It is rather cruel to a reader, however who likes to know what the women are like whom he fancies. Certainly mere descriptions of beautiful heroines are generally thrown away for although a novelist assures his reader that his character is as beautiful as one of Fra Angelico's Madonnas, she "grows ugly" on his hands as soon as she ceases to be interesting. Nevertheless, external details have a way of commending a character to memory. We remember Catriona for her grey eyes, Lucy Ashton for the gesture by which she raises her hand to her bosom where Ravenswood's ring had lain, and Cyrano de Bergerac's nose counts for something in the affection we have for him. Success, however justifies the method, and we must not complain.

The death of Mr. Edward Arber suggests to one what a boon to young men of scholarly tastes but of limited means the little dark-covered, gilt-lettered, pliable volumes known as "Arber's Reprints" were for decades after they were printed. One who was interested in the Elizabethan age they introduced into many out-of-the-way provinces in that kingdom of literature in which the drama reigned supreme. For an old song he might put himself in possession of the best literary criticism of the time, in the shape of Puttenham's "Art of English Poesie," Sidney's "Apology for Poetry," and—reprinted from one of the two copies of the first edition known to survive —William Webbe's "Discourse of English Poetry." He was enabled to compare the jargon which Scott puts upon the lips of Sir Piercie Shaftun for euphuism with the reality in John Lyly's "Euphues the Anatomy of Wit" and Euphues and his England. He might have a rattling story of tragic adventure, and eaten something more than a glimpses of the Turkish cruelty of those days in the narrative of Master Edward Webbe, the master gunner, and he might have, in Gosson's "School of Abuse" and in the accompanying extracts from the sermons of the savage preachers at St. Paul's Cross, specimens of the sort of adverse criticism to which the dramatists of the spacious days were subjected. Besides, there was always in each book something more than one was entitled to expect. There was always a full bibliography and an abundant—or even superabundant—biographical chronicle, and there might be notes giving additional information upon points recondite or curious which the old author had touched upon but not exhausted. On the whole the learning embodied in the supplementary matter was always an appreciable element in the pleasure of the reader, and, although it was amply, it was always servant and never master. He was a live man who wrote the introductions. He might have views of his own on the subject of punctuation and might put the colon and semi-colon and even, sometimes, the comma to curious uses, but he could wield a pretty enough pen, and it was clever of him to say, in order to indicate Gosson's not too elevated position in English literature, that "an Esquire by birth, but an Esquire in good hap in life, he was also an Esquire in poetry." Sometimes we have instructions of warm feeling. Thus, in speaking of the fight of the Revenge, Arber has a gallant word to say of Sir Richard Grenville and the ocean chivalry of England, those "Knights of the Sea that attended Queen Elizabeth, and who outlived the fabled deed of the Knights of the Round Table," and, speaking of the fight itself, he exclaims, "One hundred fighting Englishmen at bay with 15,000 Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch—it is our naval Thermopylæ." One instance of this sort—in the introduction to the "Revelation to the Monk of Evesham"—is rather amusing than called for. That book, as everyone knows, tells the story of a pilgrimage from Death through Purgatory and Paradise to Heaven. Now Mr. Arber had strong views on the subject of Purgatory, so he indignantly exclaims, "Purgatory has no existence. it is an elaborated lie. Scripture teaches unmistakably the instantaneous translation of the Soul of Man from the Body into the presence of the Saviour in Heaven," and challenges anyone to say what difference there is between the Monk's pictures of Purgatory and such a representation of the Buddhist's hell as is depicted "in the Joss-house of Tinghai, in the island of Chusan"! This also is characteristic. It is the intrusion into the Arber of the "English Reprints" and the "English Garners" of the Arber of the "Christian Library."

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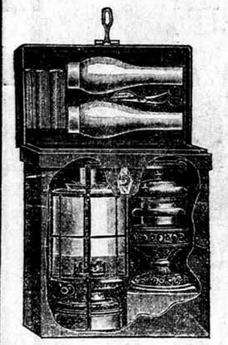

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Acts like a charm in
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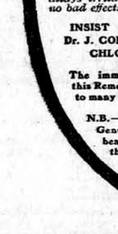

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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
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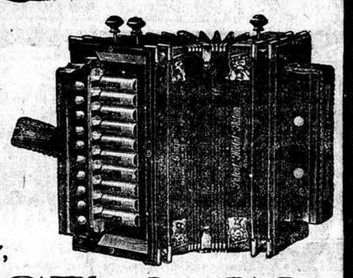

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AND

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Having purchased the Latest Machinery from England, we are compelled to dispose of the following Printing Machinery, &c., which will be

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1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild & Sons.
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1 Imperial, 2½ inches screw.

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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
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1 Litho Press incomplete.
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